

HOME NEWS

Prison officers' leaders decide on industrial action after dispute arbitration is refused

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
Leaders of the Prison Officers' Association decided yesterday on official industrial action. Plans will be put to a national delegates' conference next week, and although the conference could reject the decision of the national executive, it is thought to be unlikely to do so.

The dispute, which is over payment for meal breaks, led to the setting up of the May Inquiry into prisons in 1973, after prison governors told Mr. Merlin Rees, the then Home Secretary, that "total" breakdown was imminent in the prison system.

Mr. Colin Steel, chairman of the association, said yesterday: "We have been extremely responsible. It is obviously going to mean some restriction in prisoners' activities. There is no one more aware of what results from any curtailment of prisoners' activities than the prison officers."

Plants would be aimed at causing hardship to the Prison Department rather than the prison population, as any reaction would have to be dealt with by the prison officers. "With the massive overcrowding we have, any prisoner reaction would be catastrophic."

The decision to take action

comes at a bad time. Apart from the massive overcrowding and no sign of sufficient money for the systematic replacement of ancient prisons, the Prison Department is having to transfer prisoners out of London establishments because of their decaying fabric.

From November, a wing at Brixton housing remain prisoners with medical needs will be closed to allow urgent reconstruction work to take place, and inmates will be rehoused elsewhere in the establishment.

Some of the other prisoners awaiting trial at Brixton will be transferred to Wormwood Scrubs, part of which will become a local prison serving the higher courts in the London area.

The young offenders at present in Wormwood Scrubs will be transferred to other young prisoner centres, including Chelmsford and a new centre being established at Rochester.

The Home Office said that the annex to Wormwood Scrubs prison hospital, housing drug addicts, alcoholics and other offenders, would be transferred to Grendon Prison, Buckinghamshire, when accommodation was ready, probably early in the new year.

Three Coral casinos lose licences

Three of Coral Leisure Group's London casino licences were cancelled yesterday by South Westminster licensing justices on the ground that the company was "not fit and proper" to retain them.

The Curzon House Club, Curzon Street; the International Sporting Club, Berkeley Square; and the Palm Beach Casino, Berkeley Street, all Mayfair, were raided by the serious crime squad last November.

Similar proceedings are outstanding against Coral's fourth London casino, Crockfords, which was also raided but is answerable to a different licensing bench. The Gaming Board has objected to the renewal of Coral's five provincial licences.

During the 18-day hearing, evidence was given of cheif illegal credit, the returning of punters' cheques, payment of commissions and misappropriation of foreign currency at the London clubs. Mr. John Marriage, QC, who appeared for the Metropolitan Police, said the clubs had "suffered a variety of offences by employees and directors, so persistent that the company had demonstrated a lack of ability or perhaps a lack of desire to ensure that the spirit and the letter of the law was adhered to."

Disqualification orders, a further sanction which would have prevented the premises being used as casinos for up to five years, were not imposed.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, on behalf of Grand Metropolitan Ltd, which has launched an £85m takeover bid for the Coral group, and Mr. Peter Taylor, QC for Coral, argued that cancellation of the licences was in itself a severe penalty.

Costs of £44,000 were awarded to the Metropolitan Police and £12,000 to the Gaming Board, but the clubs can remain open pending an appeal by Coral to Knightsbridge Crown Court.

Criminal charges are outstanding against 16 Coral directors and employees, including Mr. Bernard Corral, former chairman of the casino division. An extradition warrant has been issued for Mr. Alan Watts, a former deputy managing director, but he has not been detained.

Councillors defy Heseltine ruling on overspending

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Waltham Forest Borough Council, one of the 14 authorities penalized by the Government because of excessive spending, yesterday continued its defiance with a decision to make no reduction in its current budget.

The council faces losing a £530,000 grant unless it makes the required cuts by November, but its resources committee recommended no cuts. The full council will consider the matter on October 9.

Yesterday's meeting condemned the decision by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, as an "arbitrary and unjustified action".

The council is to inform the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has already protested about Mr. Heseltine's decision of its position, and it wants the association to consider the possibility of taking legal action to prevent the penalties being imposed.

The report is published one week before the promised White Paper on the Government's proposals to revise the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. The White Paper is expected to include both the idea of residential care orders to give magistrates more power to insist that child offenders are removed from their homes, and encouragement for more use of intermediate treatment.

The term describes a wide variety of methods of working with children at risk, or in trouble between the extremes of leaving them at home with

Whitehall accused of Stansted cover-up

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The Government was accused yesterday by the Country Landowners Association of concealing the full social and environmental implications of the proposed third London airport at Stansted, Essex.

The association said that, on the available evidence, expansion could not stop at 15 million passengers a year. The Government's advisory committee on airports had concluded that the new airport would be required to handle 50 million passengers a year and so would become twice the size of Heathrow.

According to Mr. George Lillington, the association's president, about 4,000 acres of high-grade, arable, farmland would be required for the airport extension alone. But that was only the beginning, he said.

Another government document, the report of the Study Group on South East Airports, had indicated that some 210,000 people would be needed to service the new development. Another 15,000 acres would thus be required for new housing.

Those calculations took no account of the inevitable demand for land for industrial development, which would accompany the construction of a new international airport.

"The trouble is that all those years we have been dealing with certain politicians and civil servants who have all along wanted Stansted and are still determined to get it," he said.

Building society hopes to give house as draw prize

By Margaret Stone

Will the chance, once every three months, of winning a £40,000 house bring money pouring into the coffers of the Abbey National Building Society?

Mr. Clive Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National, "the second largest building society in the country, hopes to be able to offer the ground, so the earliest of the premium bond lottery early next year.

The society has been mulling over the idea of a lottery since the summer. The original idea of a smaller cash-prize bond has been abandoned because of Inland Revenue objections, but the society now believes it has the answer.

Instead of a cash prize, the society hopes to offer a house (maybe with a cash option), worth around £40,000 as the principal prize in the quarterly lottery with smaller prizes offering home improvements such as a new kitchen or bathroom. Where appropriate, the Abbey National would pay any capital transfer tax required.

The revenue's original objections were that the scheme could be construed as tax avoidance. Although qualifying investments would earn a little interest, say 5% per cent rather than the recommended rate of 10% per cent, the revenue would

lose its tax take on the difference.

After taking legal and tax opinion, the Abbey National believes it has found a compromise acceptable to the revenue. It is still being debated.

If the taxman's approval is given, it will take up to two months to get the scheme off the ground, so the earliest of the premium bond lottery early next year.

Meanwhile, the society intends to announce a new scheme for elderly investors on October 15. That is the market the Government is wooing with its extensions to index-linked "brandy bonds" due in November. The Abbey National has already told the Building Societies Association of its plans.

In another move to keep its investors and borrowers happy, the society, from the beginning of next month, will specify the date when home loan money will be available for borrowers.

Traditionally, would-be buyers have been told to come back in three, four, six, eight or even 12 weeks, depending on the length of the mortgage queue.

The new system of a firm commitment will help borrowers who are thinking of bridging loans, and will be maintained even if mortgage funds are

available to return from Everton last night.

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The ebullient Mr Chapple bounces back

By Paul Routledge and Donald Macintyre

Mr. Frank Chapple, the controversially moderate electricians' leader, strode from TUC headquarters in Bloomsbury yesterday with diminished ebullience, saying to bemused reporters that he was "relieved" at being dismissed from a top general council committee.

It was, he insisted with a grim, one commitment less. "It is another afternoon I have free."

Treating journalists chasing him down Great Russell Street to more of his characteristically colourful prose about the Isle of Grain fitters, he went off, presumably to contemplate the uncertain future facing the country's eighth largest union.

Excluded from the TUC's Finance and General Purposes Committee by his own colleagues on the general council and the threat of suspension from the congress in a few weeks' time did not prevent him from being unanimously re-elected chairman of the TUC Nationalized Industries Committee yesterday afternoon.

That vote was typical of his attitude to bounce back. And he explained his attitude to adversity as meeting problems when he had to and not before.

His outburst last night, when he was re-elected chairman of the TUC's Nationalized Industries Committee yesterday afternoon, was typical of his attitude to bounce back. And he explained his attitude to adversity as meeting problems when he had to and not before.

Exception was taken, Mr. Murray said, not just to what Mr. Chapple said, but to the way in which he said it.

In the view of Mr. Alan Fisher, chairman of the TUC and leader of the public employees' union, NUPE, his views were "unacceptable" to the rest of the general council. "He is not fit and proper person to be a member of the finance committee," he added.

Mr. Murray agreed that it was still burning at Congress.

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never said so, might still be prepared to close the project after the completion of unit one.

Developers of new cement

plants fail to appreciate

how much noise ventilation

and storage units, as traffic

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HOME NEWS

Champion hunter of quangos offers his death list of 707

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Disappointed by ministers' slow progress in abolishing quangos (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations), Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, who is renowned as a "quango hunter", yesterday published his "death list" to stimulate more drastic action.

His black pamphlet, with a noose on the cover, will be distributed by the Conservative Political Centre and the Federation of Conservative Students at the Brighton party conference, and he hopes to rally support for a debate.

At a press conference at the House of Commons yesterday, he explained why he had spent five years on his campaign.

Even the interpretation, and in some cases the enforcement, of the law is progressing slowly but inexorably out of the hands of the independent judiciary into those of tribunals and other bodies manipulated by political puppets.

The Government was not moving fast enough. By the end of its first year in office, it had announced decisions to abolish 290 quangos, to reduce the number of quangos (members of the bodies) by about 4,000, and to save £11 a year.

Meanwhile, 11 ministers have between them announced the creation of 26 new official bodies.

Those of us who were appalled at the phenomenal expansion of bureaucracy over the previous 15 years find it a disappointing performance.

We had hoped for a display of ruthless killer instinct from ministers com-

mitted to the promotion of the free enterprise capitalist system.

Powerful vested interests were working to maintain the status quo, he alleged. Apart from the many thousands of "quangos" and their employees, the Whitehall establishment had closed ranks to protect what it had come to regard as its own.

"This makes it difficult even for those ministers with my point of view to do anything really substantial about it," Mr Holland said.

It was "poppycock" to claim that ministers needed some quangos to give them expert advice. There were plenty of outside competent sources, privately funded, willing to give advice.

Why, he asked, were three advisory bodies needed to advise three different ministers about the protection of birds, when the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds could do the job?

His new pamphlet, he said, offered a death list of 707 quangos out of a total of over 3,000 (costing in salaries about £8m a year) which he thought should receive early attention in the next 12 to 18 months.

He was not calling for the abolition of all quangos; he wanted them examined critically to see if their functions could be taken back into the departments that spawned them.

The champion quango hunter claims the backing of Mrs Thatcher.

In fact, the word in government circles is that another long list of quangos to be abolished will be issued later this year. Whatever happens, Mr Holland says that he will continue his campaign.

The Quango Death List, by Philip Holland, 10 Adam Smith Institute, 50 Westminster Mansions, Little Smith Street, London, SW1, £1.50p.



Photograph by Brian Hinde
Inside view: Mr William Guinan, Chelmsford Prison Governor, in one of the refurbished cells at the prison, which will reopen next month. It was closed after a fire two and a half years ago.

Minister backs broader curriculum but endorses no specific proposals

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Edinburgh

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday expressed general support for a broadening of the curriculum in the sixth form, but refused to say whether he favoured any of the specific proposals put forward so far.

He told the Headmasters' Conference in Edinburgh that the Government was convinced of the need to retain "A" levels, but it was considering proposals for broadening the sixth form curriculum, such as the Intermediate examination and the Certificate of Extended Education.

The Government would publish a consultative document before Christmas. "I agree that there should be the opportunity to study subjects alongside "A" levels as a means of broadening the curriculum."

Mr Carlisle told the conference, which represents the heads of 200 of Britain's top independent schools for boys, that while independent schools clearly had enormous advantages over maintained schools,

their aims and values were the same.

He supported the call of Mr Ian Beer, chairman of the conference, urging closer co-operation between the private and public sectors, particularly at sixth form level. He believed that the Government's assisted places scheme would help bring together rather than divide the two sectors.

Dr John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, said he was concerned about "the deterioration of honesty in independent schools".

It virtually no school within the conference was safe any longer to leave an electric calculator for use more than five minutes. He was also concerned about the high proportion of children from broken homes in independent schools. In many conference schools, they now constituted between 15 and 20 per cent of all pupils. He was not convinced that a boarding education was always the right thing to do.

Lord Sief, chairman of Marks & Spencer, said that the British education system, geared to a pursuit of academic excellence and examination success, failed to develop sufficiently in children essential personal qualities, like the ability to work within a team and accept constructive criticism, necessary for adjustment to working life.

Young people needed to know how to practise self discipline, to rank and deal with priorities, to attend to practical detail, and eventually to take on responsibility and assume leadership. Without those qualities the knowledge acquired at a school or university could not be used effectively.

Good relationships in industry were the key to success in business, as well as to the survival of our type of democracy based on a dynamic free enterprise sector.

Management had to know what working conditions were like on the shop floor. All senior management said they believed in the importance of good human relations, but some paid lip service to them and did nothing. Others believed in them but did not know how to bring them about.

Such a policy cost time, effort and money. But it was a good investment in terms of staff stability, ready acceptance of modern methods and good profits, as Marks & Spencer had discovered.

Legionnaires' victim had not been to Spain

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
Harrogate

A man aged 69 has died of legionnaires' disease in Scotland. But neither he, nor the latest suspected case in Glasgow, has been to Spain, where six British lawmakers contracted the disease.

Mr Robert Hastings, of Dumfries, was admitted with symptoms of pneumonia to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary on September 14 and died there on Sunday. He had not been abroad for at least 10 years, but mortuary tests showed that he had the disease. He had had indolent health for two years.

Dr Henry Brown, a specialist in community medicine with the Dumfries and Galloway Health Board, said yesterday: "There is no link between this and the Spanish cases."

The Greater Glasgow Health Board said Glasgow had one confirmed case of legionnaires' disease and two suspected cases. One, who was seriously ill, had never been out of the country.

The teenagers were admitted to hospitals in Clevedon yesterday suspected of having the illness. They are a girl from Middleborough and a youth from Darlington. Both had been on holiday in Benidorm.

These latest developments confirm that legionnaires' disease is not one of Britain's rarest diseases. Doctors estimate that Scotland has about 30 cases a year and that there have been 90 cases in England and Wales so far this year.

Fabians republish attack on Labour programme

The Fabian Society has taken the unusual step of reprinting a pamphlet which is highly critical of the present programme and philosophy of the Labour Party.

Socialism tomorrow: Fresh Thinking for the Labour Party, written by Mr Mark Goyder, a personnel manager in the paper industry, was first published in July last year and was sold out within a year. It is being republished today on the eve of the Labour Party conference in Blackpool.

The last Fabian pamphlet to

Senior policemen oppose complaints proposal

From Stewart Tendler

The association felt the proposal was unrealistic. It challenged the integrity of the investigating officers who at present dealt with such complaints and its institution would delay investigations. Police officers had confidence in the present system but they might not feel the same about the proposal.

Mr Keyte's support was the preface to a barrage of opposition to the proposal from the floor of the conference.

At another point yesterday a strong plea was made for an independent commission to look into corruption in public life and within the police. Chief Superintendent Norman Hird, of the Metropolitan Police, said: "If it is now considered necessary to extend the manner in which complaints against the police are handled, then the time has come to consider corruption in other public bodies and in the private sector."

It is understood that police representatives of the Home Office working party, which is to extend the proposal, were suggesting that instead of the inquiry team, chief constables should be required to call in officers from outside forces to investigate complaints as of assault. At the moment that is not mandatory.

Reporting the progress of the working party Superintendent John Keyte, the association's secretary, said that his organization, the Association of Chief Police Officers, and the Police Federation had made their position clear on the inquiry team proposal. He said: "We do not support it. I think I can tell you that generally speaking round the table there is not a lot of support."

Presenting a paper on policing the police and public bodies he suggested that the recommendations of the Salmon Report on standards of conduct in public life should be implemented.

Officers' rooms burgled: Two policemen attending the conference found that their hotel rooms had been broken into while they were downstairs attending a banquet and dance on Tuesday evening. Cash and several pairs of socks were not a lot of support."

be reprinted was a tract by the late Mr Anthony Crosland on social democracy in Europe. Mr Goyder begins by quoting the late Professor R. H. Tawney's dictum that "political principles resemble military tactics; they are usually designed for a war which is over".

His pamphlet, he says, is addressed "to the many who may be wondering whether we have got our values right, who feel more sympathy with the historical achievements of the party than with its present approach; and who look in vain

In brief**Dental patient is improving**

One of the two men in the intensive care unit at West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, after being given contaminated dental anaesthetic has shown a slight improvement.

Mr David McAllister, aged 20, a factory worker, who had been dangerously ill, is now "seriously ill", but Mr Paul Pickering, aged 23, his roommate, is still "critical".

Deputy mayor is charged

Mr Gordon Law, the deputy mayor of Thame Down, Wiltshire, is to be prosecuted for failing to declare a business interest in a planning application. The case will be heard at Salisbury on October 7.

The Director of Public Prosecutions decided to charge Mr Law after a three-month police investigation. Mr Law was a member for Highworth on Thame Down council planning committee until last May.

One of the few named

The RAF yesterday named the pilot whose body was found in a crashed Hurricane fighter on a farm at Sutton Valence, Kent, 40 years after the Battle of Britain dogfight in which he died. He was Flight Sgt John Brimble, of 73 Squadron.

Air inquest adjourned

The inquest was opened and adjourned at Croydon yesterday on the seven people who died when the wartime aircraft in which they were flying crashed at a Battle of Britain air display on Sunday.

Friary to close

The Capuchin Franciscan friary at Greyfriars, Uddingston, Lanarkshire, is to close after 30 years because of a shortage of men entering the religious order.

Fumes affect seven

Seven people were treated at Luton and Dunstable hospital yesterday after being affected by fumes from chemicals which leaked from a lorry on the M1 in Bedfordshire.

Careless police driver

Police panda car drivers in the Avon and Somerset police force have been told to drive more carefully. Crash damage repairs last year cost £100,000.

Cruiser bell salvaged

A team of divers from west Yorkshire has recovered the bell of the German cruiser Dresden which was scuttled in Scapa Flow, Orkney, in June 1919.

Police swoop links commune with anarchists

From Ian Murray

Police helicopters dropped in early yesterday on a tiny and apparently peaceful community of agricultural squatters near an almost deserted village in the Ardèche. Six of the community were arrested. The police operation was part of the offensive against the violently militant Direct Action group of

anarchists.

In the past six months 13

WEST EUROPE**Herr Schmidt 'fit for mental hospital': Herr Strauss 'a big mouth'**

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 24

As the West German general election draws closer, the battle between the two principal antagonists — Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Opposition candidate — is getting considerably more acrimonious.

In innumerable rallies up and down the country, these two heavyweights of West German politics are attacking each other not only with arguments but also with insults.

The Chancellor, who is the only man who can best secure what Germans most deeply desire — peace.

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IRSEAS

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use
Tito's
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Dess Trevisan
Sept 24
Margaret Thatcher today
a 48-hour official visit to
is crowded with events

visit is intended to
rate once again the con-
good relationship
the two countries
gan during the Second
War and was maintained
underlining Western
and support for Yugo-
unique position.

Prime Minister is not a
er to Yugoslavia: she
in 1977 as the leader
position, and she came
the head of the British
nay delegation attend-
Tito's funeral last

after a brief arrival-
when she was wel-
by Mr Vesselin Djura-
Yugoslavia's Prime
she went straight to
of President Tito.
aid flowers and paid
to the memory of the
n, whom she praised,
et address on arrival
at the official dinner
her Yugoslav host as
she had left a legacy
for Yugoslavia but
countries too.

and an example to
Mrs Thatcher
ing that if suffi-
determined a country
could stay

took up the point
constantly in the
Yugoslav that rela-
big and small
must be based on
and respect, underlin-
foreign power had
to determine what
country should do.

ced her admiration for
Yugoslavia had pursued
non-alignment. Yugo-
to Tito's efforts,

unique position
bridging divisions
East and West. North

British Prime Minister
opportunity to recall
Tito's concern when
his deathbed, over
invasion of Afghani-



Mrs Thatcher is welcomed in Belgrade by Mr. Vesselin Djuric, the Prime Minister.

in, in order to emphasize that
the military intervention had
demonstrated a complete dis-
respect for the aspirations of a
stable, small neighbour and
had greatly undermined inter-
national trust.

This action, Mrs Thatcher
said, was contrary to the prin-
ciples of the Helsinki Final Act,

a fact that cannot be ignored
as the second review conference

was about to open in Madrid.

Britain, she recalled, had
proposed a settlement that
would enable Afghanistan to
restore its traditional neutrality

and non-alignment, but she was

ready to examine any other

proposals providing for the

complete withdrawal of foreign

troops.

With much, if at all, what

Mrs Thatcher had to say the
Yugoslavs are in agreement.

They too have been pressing for

a Soviet withdrawal from

Afghanistan and trying to
muster support from their
non-aligned friends though so
far with disappointing results.

In Yugoslavia, Mrs Thatcher
is an extremely welcome guest.
She has the popularity char-
acter of her determination, her ability
to speak her mind and to get
things done, qualities the

Yugoslavs approve of.

To show Yugoslavia's satis-
faction over Mrs Thatcher's

visit, the first British Prime
Minister to come here is almost
30 years, she has been put up in
Stari Dvor, the residence

reserved for visiting heads of

state.

He extremely busy pro-
gramme includes a visit to
Skopje, a brief stay in Dubrov-
nik on the Adriatic coast, and
talks with Government officials.

She is also to visit the steel
works in Smederevo where a
£160m cold rolling mill complex

Dissident is freed after renouncing his views

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 24

Moscow courts today sen-
tenced one dissident to three
years in prison for slandering the
Soviet state, but unexpectedly
set free another dissident
facing a more serious charge
because he renounced his

Vyacheslav Balshmin, aged 33,
an engineer formerly employed

in a Soviet health institute, was
accused of slander by produc-
ing and distributing material on
alleged abuses of psychiatry.

A Tass report on his three-
day trial, officially said to be
open but barred to Western
correspondents, said he had
authorized the use of this
material by subversive foreign
radio stations and had main-
tained criminal contacts with
Western journalists formerly
resident in Moscow.

Mr Balshmin was one of the
Soviet dissidents who attempted
to monitor his country's in-
fringements of the Helsinki
accords on human rights. Most
members of this monitoring
group are now either in jail or
in exile.

Tass said criminal proceed-
ings had been started against
him in 1969, but then dropped.
However, it said, he did not
"appreciate the humanism
shown in him", nor stop his
unlawful activity. He was given the
maximum sentence demanded
by the prosecutor.

At a separate trial, Lev
Reznik, the chief prosecutor
against the trial last month
of Father Giedr Yukon, the
dissident Russian Orthodox
priest, was convicted of the
more serious offence of anti-
Soviet agitation and propa-
ganda, but the judge suspended
his five-year sentence and he
was immediately released.

The former polytechnic lecturer,
aged 41, could have been
imprisoned for seven years fol-
lowed by five years of internal
exile. Tass said the charges of
slandering the state were
proven, but the sentence was
suspended because Mr Reznik
had sincerely repented his
crime, condemned his anti-
Soviet activity.

There is also keen interest
here in finding ways of increas-
ing Yugoslav exports to Britain
and to ease the imbalance in
the trade between the two
countries.

Greek visit ends: Earlier, Mrs

Thatcher completed her two-day
official visit to Greece and talks
with Mr. George Rallis, the
Greek Prime Minister, and other
Government officials.

Press doubts over Mrs Gandhi's new law and order measures

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Sept 24

Indian commentators greeted
Mrs Indira Gandhi's new law
and order measures with a mix-
ture of misgiving and approval
today. Although it may be a
mistake to see the reintroduc-
tion of preventive detention as
the thin end of a new emer-
gency wedge, there are some
observers concerned that the
Prime Minister has not only
taken a step towards stricter
rule, but a step towards

and socialist fabric of the
nation", the newspaper said
today.

"True, the law and order

situation is not as it should be
and communal and secessionist
forces are at work in certain
parts of the country. But is
not this unsatisfactory situation
and from the inefficiencies func-
tioning of the police and

administrative machinery, the
failure to implement existing
laws and, above all, what
appears to be the absence of
the political will to tackle
problems?"

The newspaper says the new
measures were not unexpected,
but it could be no one's case
that national security was
imperilled.

"There is no case at all for
a sweeping preventive detention
law, but, whether it is enough
or not, the development might
well be the beginning of a new,
unduly harsh administration."

Mr Carter repeats attack on Reagan 'warmongering'

From David Gross
Washington, Sept 24

President Carter has brushed
aside accusations that he is con-
ducting a "mean" election
campaign against Mr. Ronald
Reagan, his Republican
opponent, and is once again
accusing him of warmongering.

First at an election fund-
raising event on Monday night
and again in a television interview
on Tuesday, Mr. Carter posed the
question of whether Mr. Reagan might
not lead the United States into
war if he became President.

The November election
will be the Republican candidate's
last chance to propose
a compromise statement
setting out that acceptance of
Israel's credentials did not
imply acceptance of the Israeli
decision to make Jerusalem its
"eternal and united capital".

However, other controversial
issues are on the conference
agenda. Among these is the
role of the mass media and the
presentation of a report on
world information and com-
munications by a 16-member
special commission.—UPI.

Compromise ends move to oust Israel at Unesco

Belgrade, Sept 24.—The con-
troversy over a move to strip
Israel of its seat at the Unesco
general conference here was
defused today, averting a con-
frontation at the beginning of
the five-week conference.

Several Arab and African
states made a protest over
Israel's credentials during the
plenary debate yesterday, the
opening day of the conference,
because the credentials had
been issued in Jerusalem.

The meeting adjourned
and today it was agreed to
accept the credentials.

A compromise statement
setting out that acceptance of
Israel's credentials did not
imply acceptance of the Israeli
decision to make Jerusalem its
"eternal and united capital".

However, other controversial
issues are on the conference
agenda. Among these is the
role of the mass media and the
presentation of a report on
world information and com-
munications by a 16-member
special commission.—UPI.

Kyoto paper switches to full automation

er Hazelhurst
ot 24

ahi Shimbu, Japan's
newspaper, moved into
es in Tokyo yesterday
the occasion
million copies of its
on, the world's
automated printing

as no hitch and at no
the entire opera-
paper touch human

paper's gleaming new
the market suburb of
advanced computer-
the huge rolls of
to the presses, photo-
in cold type, auto-
numbers for each
the country and the
on to waiting
without any human

angle of slats of the
view blinds are con-
the computer to save

contrast to the
British news-
Asahi Shimbu has
itself with the most
printing technology
without a conflict
management and the
glee. A spokesman said:
our leaders worked
detail of the intro-
new equipment a
ago. Every one, from

journalists to printers and
workers in the loading bays,
hitting to one union. Not a
single worker was fired or
declared redundant.

Those workers who no
longer have work because the
paper has introduced auto-
mated equipment have agreed
to take other jobs. So far we
have transferred 610 people to
other jobs and we are training
many of them in new skills."

As the last of the company's
3,400 employees in Tokyo
moved out of the old offices, a
group of visiting American
editors shook their heads with
disbelief as they examined the
Asahi Shimbu's new plant.

Mr Robert Jason, of Arizona,
said: "There is nothing like it
in the world." Twelve million
copies every morning and after-
noon. They have even been
penned with the workers on the
loading bay. But no one lost
their jobs."

The print is set on video
display terminals and fed into
a computerized system which
eliminates lead type and the
need to paste up the printed
type as required in other
advanced printing methods.

Mr Seiki Watanabe, the presi-
dent of the Asahi Shimbu,
said: "We intend to take fur-
ther steps to acquire advanced
technology and equipment so
we will remain as the world's
most technically advanced
newspaper."

The paper prints 12 editions
a day and sells all over Japan

assassination of Colonel Roger
Vergara, the director of the
Army school of intelligence,
who was shot dead the day
before he was arrested.

After his days of interro-
gation, he said he was forced
to sign a statement asserting
that he had been well treated.

Senior Benado said he entered
Chile last December with a
false Argentine passport he had
obtained in Europe, giving the
name of Luis Augusto Martínez.

Before the 1973 military coup
he was a student of economics
at the University of Chile and
leader of the leftist Student
Revolutionary Front.

Couples embraced children
climbed into the arms of their
fathers. This is the hidden
side of Chile.

I joined Miss Claire Wilson,
the British student who claims
she had been tortured by the
Chilean secret police, as she
went to visit her friend, Senior
José Miguel Benado, whom I
wanted to interview.

Senior Benado, aged 31,
appeared calm. He was arrested
with Miss Wilson on July 16,
and both claim to have been
tortured with electric shocks,
simulated executions and beat-
ings. Senior Benado said his
captors beat him so badly that
he was unconscious for four
days.

During his 15 days in prison
he was beaten, interrogated
and threatened with death. Once
he was beaten so severely that
he was unconscious for four
days.

He said that a gun was then
placed against his forehead and
he was urged to confess that
he was responsible for the

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with the

Sleeperette

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every one.

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IRAN/IRAQ CONFLICT

Many barrels lost but oil continues to flow from war zone

Nicholas Hirst

It was still flowing out of through two pipelines in the Mediterranean" as the oil East war raged yesterday according to reliable

sources. It has two pipelines from its Kirkuk oilfields in and is delivering between million and 1.3 million a day out of the total daily, before the total begins 8 million barrels (a barrel equivalent to 35 gallons).

Oil wells are extremely stable to both air and attack, but so far, the main outlets to the torrent have been closed by the conflict and according to experts in the executive of the national Energy Agency, an extra 400,000 barrels a day bring Iraq's total imports to 1.6 million barrels.

Exports from Iraq are far more important. Iran has been hitting a maximum of 700,000 a day recently and only 10 barrels a day of that has to the main Western import countries. India and, however, were import

experts damage has been to the installations Basra in Iraq from which oil from the southern was exported down the al-Arab waterway. This is closed.

from the Basra fields, can be shipped north by reversing a pipeline ring from the Kirkuk to link up with the system crude to the Mediterranean. A third pipeline from Kirkuk fields to Tripoli in occupied Lebanon—with 600 barrels a day caps a not in operation. It is not now clear if, but repairs might be.

possibility of getting oil out of the Gulf by sea should the narrow of Hormuz be closed by action from either side, is it 16 million barrels a day 40 per cent of non-oil supplies, normally through the straits and the pipelines outside Iraq through Lebanon to Syria. It is thought to good condition. One has been used since the fight in Lebanon. It only takes only 500,000 barrels.

ability of Mediterranean from Iraq is relief Italy and France. Italy in Iraq for 17 per cent imports in the third and France, for 23 per

cent. A French ship is believed to have loaded from one of the pipelines yesterday.

Reports indicate that Iran's oil industry is suffering severe damage. The Abadan refinery, thought to be the biggest in the world and capable of refining up to 600,000 barrels of oil a day, has been put out of action. Much of the production was consumed internally.

Although other refineries in Iran are still working at Abadan and Teheran, the loss of Abadan must threaten both Iran's conduct of the fighting and its future economic recovery.

Iraqi fighters bombed a new petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, but officials claimed damage was slight.

Reports from the Gulf confirmed that the Straits of Hormuz remained open to shipping, but Japanese shipping lines reported being attacked by both Iraqi and Iranian aircraft. A Japanese official, however, said ship owners would prevent their tankers going through the straits because the insurance companies may no longer stand by them.

Japan's government officials are clearly concerned over the availability of oil. Japan imports 70 per cent of its supplies from the Gulf and 10 per cent of its imports have come from Iran. But the country has some of the largest stocks in the world, sufficient for 120 days.

In Paris the International Energy Agency, which has issued a compulsory oil sharing scheme on its 21 member states if any country loses 7 per cent or more of its supplies, remained confident that there was no danger of shortage at the moment. It was considering briefing delegates, but that was all.

Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have started production cuts to try and ease surplus production of up to three million barrels a day but the combined effect of the cuts and the Iraq-Iran conflict has not been sufficient to cause any significant increase in crude oil prices on spot markets.

The European Commission in Brussels said that EEC oil stocks were equivalent to 120 days' consumption. Iraq and Iran had provided 18 per cent of crude oil imports last year. Iraq was the more important at 12 per cent, while Iranian imports had since fallen sharply away.

No nervousness plea: Mr David Howell, the British Energy Minister, said in Caracas that oil purchases should avoid nervous buying. —Reuter

REME DE LA CREME
(also on page 20)

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or 100,0

SPORT

Rugby Union

Zimbabwe just miss share of spoils

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Zimbabwe 23

In the first match of their tour, at Twickenham yesterday, Zimbabwe were only two points adrift near the end when an intervention by McFarlane forced a scrum-half to go for his stand-off. Thornton seemed to seal the result for Surrey. That was in the second minute of injury-time but, four minutes later, Zimbabwe, who had been true to their word, running the ball from every point of the compass, launched an attack on the left. The injured Mallett in the centre began it and a switch of direction brought a try for Mordt, the Springfield wing, who crashed through several attempted tackles on the right.

Inocoo failed with an awkward conversion from out wide so Surrey's first two points came from penalty goals and a try to three penalty goals, two dropped goals and two tries. Thornton ending with 17 points. So narrow a verdict looked improbable in the first half-hour when Surrey's first two tries on the right and Zimbabwe were hunted and harried into making one error upon another. The contest had only been under way for 40 seconds when the visitors failed to clear the ball behind their long throw in a lineout and Ferrier, the Surrey flanker, gave Hodges in the centre a chance to kick through and score. Thornton con-

Inocoo then kicked a penalty for Zimbabwe but it was not long before their full back dropped a high kick from Thornton, and the stand-off, after an exchange at the ruck, had to be sent in to clear the ball. The new stand due for completion by the Calcutta Cup match, which soars behind the southern goal posts, promises to be a handsome addition to the Twickenham skyline.

Zimbabwe must have been thankful to keep in touch at this stage as Inocoo landed another penalty, but their left wing, Delport, then made a portentous mistake when he had a break-out (a specific area in which McFarlane had been operating fruitfully hitherto), and Inocoo's drop shot just shattered over the bar. More than that, he at once managed to kick another penalty kick, when coolly putting over another dropped goal from a free kick.

In a flowing second half Thornton kicked his third penalty, after McFarlane had been floored illegally at a lineout, to make it



Getting it all together: forwards from Zimbabwe (broad hoops) and Surrey in search of a ball in the tourists' first game at Twickenham.

Zimbabwe now started putting in some game together and the All Blacks' flanker, Kivigh, and the No 8, Gibson, both went close in a period of intense pressure against the staunch defence before the visitors' efforts at last were rewarded. Delport then gathered the ball out from a specific area in which McFarlane had been operating fruitfully hitherto, and Inocoo's drop shot just shattered over the bar. More than that, he at once managed to kick another penalty kick, when coolly putting over another dropped goal from a free kick.

In a flowing second half Thornton kicked his third penalty, after McFarlane had been floored illegally at a lineout, to make it

21-12. A case of "knock on" was ruled as being on.

"Wood" was ruled as being on.

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Wood, a

New Books

BH goes to war

Human Voices

By Penelope Fitzgerald

(Collins, £5.25)
Penelope Fitzgerald is a delectably entertaining comic novelist whose unexpected conquest of last year's Booker McConnell Prize for Fiction was received with the grousing in the book trade inseparable from that event and by the complaint that her novel was "sight". *Offshore* was nothing of the kind: it was short, and it was quiet, but it was devastating.

The first thing to be said about *Human Voices* is that its command of place and time is equally good. "The gossip of the seven decks", she writes of life in Broadcasting House in the first year of the Second World War,

increased the resemblance of the great building to a liner, which the despatch-rooms, the injection BH stood, headed on a fixed course south. With the best engineers in the world, and a crew varying between the intensely respectable and the barely sane, it looked ready to score any disaster of less than three seconds.

Mrs Fitzgerald orders the shadows and humours of imminent catastrophe with an awareness of their surrealism value: an immigrant genius of outdoor recording is killed by a flying discipline while explaining an Englishman's legal rights to an ARP warden; monarchists are discovered removing the statue of Charles I to a place of safety during the blackout ("The King is going into hiding", they tell an American reporter who cannot believe his good fortune); a veteran French General talks to the British nation, tells the fall of France, and entirely the fault and that they should surrender to the Germans at once; a taxi waits permanently for a senior executive until the end of the book by which time, as he absently puts out his hand

to open the door, it has been taken by somebody else and been replaced by a parachute bomb.

We know just enough about Jeff Haggard, the Director of Programme Planning, to care, that is not much, and the main difference between *Human Voices* and its predecessor is that whereas in *Offshore* Mrs Fitzgerald brought a complex cast of characters to life with the austerest of means, here she is less ambitious:

The book is rich in vivid sketches. Willie, the junior boffin with benign plans for the transformation of the human race after the war; Mrs Milnes, incomparably fatuous; Old Servant of the Corporation; Eddie Waterlow, Satie-crazed producer of "France Fighting On", a programme necessarily overtaken by events in Europe and eventually abandoned as the battle for air space between rival Government Ministries spreads to the sacred threshold of the Nine O'Clock News itself—but the only characters fully portrayed are the Head of Recorded Programmes, and the pianist's daughter from Birmingham who joins his department and falls in love with him.

Sam Brooks's importance to the BBC is to design a superior windstitch microphone for use at the Front, and when he has perfected it he rates his young staff to dinner at Brooks'—deliciously funny scenes, full of family affection—but he is not much good at anything else:

Lack of curiosity about anything not related to the room proceeded him to an overcautious degree. He might perhaps, given this protection, last like some monstrous natural formation for hundreds of years.

"Are you human, Sam?"

It is only with the arrival of Annie Asra that the novel begins to develop, and, at page 77



Mark wags a suspicious finger at Isoud, from a manuscript in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. It is reproduced in a handsomely illustrated, abridged (principally leaving out detailed accounts of tournaments) edition of Malory's *Tales of King Arthur*, with an introduction by Michael Senior (Collins, £9.95).

out of a mere 177, that is leaving things dangerously late. With Annie, her childhood and the trade of her late father Mrs Fitzgerald is at her very best; Annie too is completely that other, so completely that she is not at all satisfactory and inevitable. It is the nearest thing to a plot we get—apart that is, from the appealing chunk of history just beyond Prospero and Ariel's front door in Langham Place. Ariel was a liar, muses the DPP as he leaves the building for what turns out to be the last time, and Prospero went home in the end: perhaps "Caliban" should control the BBC.

One of the pleasures of reading Penelope Fitzgerald is the unpredictability of her intelligence, which never loses its quality, but always constant surprise, and if you have the patience of reading her fast, just because she is so readable, you will miss some of the best jokes. Another is that site digits in abundance what used to be called a feminine sensibility: by this I mean that she is not only a witty, ironic and sympathetic writer, but also that she views virtually all human activity as pitiful and absurd, and that the most pitifully absurd human activities of all are falling in love and the aspiration to power:

There was a room he could use at the Langham, and then there was a room on the way up to his room. His relationship was quite uneventful, but who was not sorry to see him when he came.

Michael Ratchiffe

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Dr. Martin Swords, Shell Scientist,
Thornton Research Centre.

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difficulties of measuring the characteristics of a gas cloud which explodes about every 12 milliseconds, reaches 1500°C and is locked away inside thirty or forty pounds of metal, have proved insurmountable until now.

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Engineers and scientists can use this data to improve both the cylinder geometry and the chemistry of the fuels.

Since we estimate that this new information could help to bring about fuel economy improvements as great as twenty per cent, it is a development of some consequence.

If you think of the difference such a saving would mean to you, it's easy to see why we think this work is so important."



Bernard Levin

How Fearless Frank fell victim to cowardice and folly

Mr Chapple is the man who tells the union movement what it needs to know but shrinks from hearing, and the reaction is as predictable as it is appalling

A somewhat elided headline yesterday read "Public schools may offer cut-price places to unions"; a few hours later, the decision by the General Council of the TUC to ratify the removal of Mr Frank Chapple from its finance and general purposes committee strongly suggested that the public schools' proposal had come none too soon, and that a little elementary education in the principles of democracy and free speech would not come amiss to Mr Moss Evans and the rest of those who have ejected from their inner councils a man worth more than the whole pack of them.

Pack is the right word, too. And there are some even more appropriate ones:

You banish you;
And here remain with your uncertainty!

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts!

Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,

Fan you into despair! Have

To which your defenders:

Will at length

Your ignorance, which finds

not, till it feels,

Making but reservation of

ourselves.

Still your own fees, deliver

you as most

Abated captives to some

nation.

That won you without blows!

For Mr Chapple there is indeed a world elsewhere. But

what of those who have so ignominiously expelled themselves from his company? A

number of them, of course, are only too anxious to deliver themselves—and, rather more

important, all the rest of us—

most abated captives to some

nation that long ago won them without blows. I am not,

however, here concerned with the knaves whose wish and hope it was to turn this country into a Soviet despotism and to reduce its trade-unions to the condition that the Polish ones are in before the Polish workers struck for the rights which our home-grown labourers would like to do away with forever. But what of the rest? For even among the 21 who voted to confirm the decision, against the 12 who wished to reverse it, the communists and fellow-travellers were in a minority; why should the honest men be have like the scoundrels?

Oddly enough, they haven't even been telling lies; the reasons for their behaviour really are the ones they give. Mr Chapple, for instance, had criticized some of the attitudes of his General Council colleagues; he had condemned, even before it failed, so ignominiously, the TUC's Day of Action; he had insisted on speaking up for the Polish strikers, and thus put in jeopardy not only the free-laden's planned trip to Poland but an entire future of sponsored boozing in Soviet Europe. He had pursued his own members' interests by negotiat-

ing agreements with employers that included the provision of extra industrial insurance, and had defended this practice before the TUC Congress; he had pointed out that something like a third of union members vote Conservative; he had condemned the Isle of Grain strikers, and had carried his condemnation so far that he had accidentally demonstrated that a job which was supposed to take three years to learn could be picked up in six weeks.

Now inspection of that list of offences reveals one significant common factor: all Mr Chapple's critics take the form, in one way or another, of telling his colleagues something they would rather not hear. And that, as I say, refers only to the complaints they have actually made; most of them have had just enough sense to keep quiet in public on another of Mr Chapple's themes, one which rankles as deeply as any, which is his consistent exposure not only of the suppression within the Soviet empire of even the most elementary principles of trade unionism but of individual cases of the persecution of those who have dared

to speak out for those principles. Such behaviour is deemed unacceptable because it brutally faces Mr Chapple's colleagues with their own shameful silence in the face of tyranny. (The leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers, in particular, can hardly feel well disposed towards a man who continually reminds them of the fate of their Soviet fellow-miner, Vladimir Klebanov. Klebanov appealed directly to the NUM for help when he was arrested and imprisoned for trying to start the first Union's first trade union, only to be rejected by the NUM, rejected his appeal and sent him to prison.)

The implications of this fact are alarming. It is true that

there can hardly have been a time when the TUC was in such a state of mingled confusion, frustration, bewilderment, weakness, self-pity, resentment and general hopelessness as it is today, and such a condition is not conducive to listening gratefully, or even attentively, to anyone who persists in drawing attention to its shortcomings. All the same, I am hardly revealing the secrets of Joanna Southcott's Box when I point out that criticism is the more disliked the more justified it is, and what all the TUC-General Council is the conviction that Mr Chapple's criticisms are well-founded. So they are: how many tens of thousands of David Basnett's members, do you suppose, would like nothing better than for him to build health insurance into GMWU agreements? How many of Mr Moss Evans's willingly turned out to support the Day of Action? How many of Mr Clive Jenkins's voted Tory last year? How many of Mr Alan Sapper's thought the Polish juniper was a good idea?

But it is what follows from these questions that provides the matter for alarm. The response of the General Council to criticism is not to debate the criticisms, or even to seek for failings on the part of their critics so that they may reply in kind. It is to make clear that criticism will not be tolerated, and that he who persists in it will be driven from the ranks.

The indifference of the weak is a tribute to the strong, and Mr Chapple can take such comfort as he needs from that. But in what a plight must the Labour movement in this country be when its leaders, even if it is more of a buffoon than a menace but he is none the less, embodies a point of view that many of his rather more



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Upon the four dimensions.

And there is more behind Mr Chapple's departure of which, as I say, even I am not aware. The TUC-General Council has not been the only body to have withdrawn from the TUC. Recently, a committee of the engineering workers, for instance, voted in the Isle of Grain against, of all things, the GMWU. Such a decision would be likely to reflect against the complete disengagement of the union movement, but of which there are, I am afraid, more.

There is a sense in which the TUC-General Council was composed in roughly equal parts of cowards, fools, and dupes, and I have no doubt that most of them are proud of themselves for taking it. But it is not the way of expelling it.

The peculiar nastiness of

what has happened to Mr Chapple lies in the fact that he stands for a friend. His opponent, Scargill, an idealist and a truth-teller, a man of honour and a sound, uncompromising ideology, cannot comprehend Mr Chapple is the man who tells the union movement what it needs to know, yet shrinks from hearing and the reaction is as appalling as it is

so-called. It is, however, and I am sure, a good idea to kill the physician and let the patient die.

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The tiny navy keeping watch on the Gulf

Goat Island naval base lies at the northern end of Oman's Musandam Peninsula overlooking the Straits of Hormuz at the eastern end of the Gulf. It is a godforsaken sunbaked crag of rock among some of the most inhospitable terrain of the world—Norway without trees—is perhaps the best description.

From the newly constructed Oman base, originally a wartime Royal Navy signal station, the small Omani navy keeps watch on the two shipping channels through the strait. Both are in Omani territorial waters. There are many myths about the Straits and their vulnerability. For instance, although they carry 60 per cent of the free world's oil supplies it is not true that tankers pass through at the rate of one every 10 minutes. According to the Omani navy, which monitors all vessels using the straits, an average of 77 ships pass in both directions every 24 hours.

Last November, after the upheaval in Iran, the westbound channel was moved slightly south by the International Maritime Consultative Organization. This took it completely out of Iranian and Omani territorial waters. The Omani navy basically consists of two 37-metres Brooke Marine fast attack craft armed with Exocet missiles and four other gunboats. Thus armed it attempts to police the two navigational channels north of the Quoin Islands. The channels, each about two miles and a half wide, are separated by a traffic-free zone to prevent collisions.

Vessels occasionally try to save time and fuel by taking a short cut through tricky waters south of the Quoin Islands. The United States has nego-



An Omani naval patrol boat leaving Goat Island base in the Musandam to patrol the strait of Hormuz.

Wherever possible the Omanis try to prevent this by intercepting the tankers with their patrol vessels. This can be difficult; not all of their existing craft are fast enough to catch some of the merchant vessels they chase.

The minimum depth in the inward-bound north channel is just under 200ft and in the exit channel 250ft. Fears are often expressed that a ship might sink and block the channel, but other ships would most likely go around the obstruction.

The greatest worry is that someone might mine the channels or simply make a threat to do so. The Straits would then immediately become a war zone, as has happened at the northern end of the Gulf where the present conflict between Iran and Iraq is raging. Merchant shipping insurance rates would be increased accordingly and ships and crews pass through.

This is already happening. This is already happening to one observer in Muscat, the capital of Oman, between 20 and 30 tankers were lying offshore. Other vessels were turning back from the Straits.

The United States has nego-

tiated similar agreements with Kenya, Somalia, Egypt and Djibouti. Already seven chartered freighters and tankers are said to be at sea near the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which the United States uses as a staging and support base for its forces. Initially, armour and provisions are available for up to 12,000 troops.

Oman is due to receive about \$200 million in military aid from the United States, of which \$50 million will be available next year. Part of this sum will include the provision of Sidewinder missiles for its squadron of Jaguar fighter planes, M-60 tanks and heavy artillery. Britain will also provide military hardware, including sophisticated surveillance equipment and new patrol boats.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan there has been a substantial build-up of United States forces in the area. Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary, has said that his government is to spend up to \$25,000 million in the next five years to finance the rapid deployment force. The United States has nego-

Michael Frenchman

Mr Fraser should benefit from a low-key election

With the Australian election less than a month away, even the most lucid among spectators can discern what particular issue they see to be of prime importance.

Certainly the management of the economy will emerge strongly, as will leadership and, (possibly) the big one, petrol pricing policy. Defence and foreign policy, following a certain amount of controversy over Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Iran and the Moscow Olympics, will probably struggle home a luke-warm fourth.

This election is to be held on October 18. It is not without interesting areas but it must be considered to be without any real excitement.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, after his landslide victory in 1975, now has a majority of 45 seats in the 124-seat House of Representatives. His Liberal Party holds 67 seats, the National Country Party has 19, giving the Government 86, and the Labour Party has 38. In order to win, these would have to be 6.6 per cent swing to Labour, with which they would 75 seats from the Government.

The whole issue of the rapid deployment force is controversial and present for political and practical reasons. Some senior American officials say the existing forces are anything but "rapid" and there are acute shortages of men, warships and weapons.

The greatest danger for Sultan Qaboos is that having granted the Americans facilities (which can be used only by prior mutual agreement for a specific purpose) he may find himself alienated from many of his Arab brothers. At the same time he feels he is playing the role of David against Goliath, with Soviet troops only an hour away in Kabul and submarines in Socotra, Somalia. He would like to be more adequately prepared should an unfriendly power assault the electorates which are in need of some sort of attention.

The Fraser Government is handling all of these issues with a wary scrupulosity. In this they are a particularly popular figure, but more as an aloof, rather than a member of the élite who might get things running smoothly again.

He is still seen as a decent, but one who has displayed formidable qualities in his anti-Russian stance and his determination to retain his petrol pricing policy (which will cause Australian voters to pay more than they need to for petrol). He has become a respected figure, if not quite popular. He has also convinced that the Government will end up with a reduced majority 18 or so. If that happens, the best explanation would probably be that in 1977 there was extremely strong feeling against Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour administration because of his disastrous management of the economy and his failure to improve the economy despite the fact that the entire western world was going through a bad time.

This time the Labour Party

still has a problem with leadership but of a different kind.

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The whole issue of the rapid deployment force is controversial and present for political and practical reasons. Some senior American officials say the existing forces are anything but "rapid" and there are acute shortages of men, warships and weapons.

The greatest danger for Sultan Qaboos is that having granted the Americans facilities (which can be used only by prior mutual agreement for a specific purpose) he may find himself alienated from many of his Arab brothers. At the same time he feels he is playing the role of David against Goliath, with Soviet troops only an hour away in Kabul and submarines in Socotra, Somalia. He would like to be more adequately prepared should an unfriendly power assault the electorates which are in need of some sort of attention.

The Fraser Government is handling all of these issues with a wary scrupulosity. In this they are a particularly popular figure, but more as an aloof, rather than a member of the élite who might get things running smoothly again.

He is still seen as a decent, but one who has displayed formidable qualities in his anti-Russian stance and his determination to retain his petrol pricing policy (which will cause Australian voters to pay more than they need to for petrol). He has also convinced that the Government will end up with a reduced majority 18 or so. If that happens, the best explanation would probably be that in 1977 there was extremely strong feeling against Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour administration because of his disastrous management of the economy and his failure to improve the economy despite the fact that the entire western world was going through a bad time.

This time the Labour Party

still has a problem with leadership but of a different kind.

Since taking over from Mr

How Pymont made it to the Priestley feast

Birmingham University echoed yesterday with congratulations for Edward Farrar, the manager of High Hall, for services above the call of duty.

At a dinner concluding the Joseph Priestley conference, commemorating the scientist's arrival in Birmingham 200 years ago, each of the distinguished chemists and physicists attending found before his place a bottle of unfamiliar mineral water with the German label Pymont.

Its presence was explained by a copy of a letter from Priestley to the Lords of the Admiralty recommending the use by the Navy of his newly invented aerated water, which he described as "indistinguishable from Pymont water".

To obtain the Pymont, Farrar had at first approached the likeliest purveyors of gastronomic exotica, Fortnum and Mason and Harrods. They could not help. Eventually a local merchant located some, it the ten cases were impounded in transit by the Customs in Newport, Gwent.



THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-337 1214

ILL KHOMEINI FALL?

conflict between Iran and its enemies, it becomes daily apparent that Iran is the dog to a degree which only surprises even the themselves. When the was in power, his armed posed a formidable threat to any potential enemy. In effect he ruled the region on both land and sea. Since his fall, Iran has reduced to a chaotic, and hence largely local power.

blame must fall on the Shah Khomeini. Although the Iranian armed still compare favourably those of Iraq they have been easily run down, and the left's concept of a "people's" which was supposed to their place has not survived. There have been desertions, and like the vikings in revolutionary the Ayatollah Khomeini made the fatal mistake of not only generals who who succeeded them. One most recent victim was General Said Mahdiyan, as appointed head of the Air Force after the left was executed just months ago for alleged in an anti-Khomeini

make matters worse, Iran's and planes were supplied Shah by Britain and the States, and although located in design, they

become progressively less useful without a regular supply of spare parts. The revolutionaries' fanatically anti-American stand has thus rebounded against them.

The question now is whether

President Saddam Hussein will want to press home this advantage. Some believe that this is all along has been to bring down the Khomeini regime.

Another less dramatic objective might be the Iranian province of Khuzestan, which is largely populated by Arabs, and indeed is called "Arabistan" by many of its inhabitants. Khuzestan is a key oil producing area of Iran, and the Arab oil workers feel they have not been rewarded for the role which their strikes played in bringing about the Shah's departure. By occupying the province and detaching it from Iran, Hussein could pose as champion of the Arab cause.

Alternatively, the dismemberment of Iran could come about without Baghdad lifting a finger. If the country's angry minorities—which include both Arabs and Kurds—were to take advantage of the power vacuum in Tehran and proclaim their independence.

It is possible, of course, that the pressures of war and the prospect of defeat could strengthen rather than weaken the revolutionary regime in Iran. The fundamentalist Islamic revival has struck a profound chord there, and a call from the Ayatollah Khomeini can still bring tens of thousands of Iranians onto the streets in demonstrations of support. How

ever, the conclusion to be drawn from this is not necessarily that the regime will fully support for the war, but rather that any group which emerges as an alternative government will have to draw on, and be in tune with, the continuing powerful upsurge of Islamic feeling.

Already a number of exiled political figures are jostling for position. They range from the former "Empress" Farah to the groupings of the extreme left. These include the Communist Party of India, which has been accused of acting as Moscow's stooge and which is said to be particularly strong in areas bordering on the Soviet Union. Somewhere between the Empress and the left stand figures like the former Prime Minister, Shahrouz Bakhtiar, and the former Military Governor of Tehran, General Gholam Oveischi, both of whom are said to be operating from Iraqi soil, ready to take over in Tehran.

What no one can know, on the other hand, is how far Mr Bakhtiar or General Oveischi would be welcomed in Iran. They might be regarded as "tarred with the Iraqi brush". The key to Iran's future may well lie not so much with political exiles as with the armed forces. Iranian officers, wearied by revolution and frustrated by the general lack of order, will have to decide soon or later whether they can continue to sacrifice themselves and their forces for the ayatollahs.

The second point I would like to make is that many of the forms of industrial action, which are the subject of our circular, have caused a good deal of disruption within the schools over the past few years but rarely have they cost either the individuals taking action or their unions a penny. There has been very little loss of salary and accordingly the unions have not been called upon to finance their members' strike losses, which is very much accepted practice. The fact remains that at the moment many forms of industrial action in the teaching service are virtually financed out of the rates and one would be a good deal more impressed with talk of militant action by the NAS/UWT if they were prepared to back their members by doing what a number of their fellow trade unions are prepared to do, and that is indemnify their members, in whole or in part, if they call upon them to undertake strike action, either during salary negotiations or in order to avoid compulsory redundancies.

Yours faithfully,

D. M. HART, General Secretary, The National Association of Head Teachers, Holly House, 6 Paddockwell Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. September 22.

Defence: Regiments and particularly in the rural border areas of counties Fermanagh and Armagh where it is hard to provide protection.

The efforts by the authorities south of the border to master the extension of republican violence afflicting their own people have also been enlarged. Earlier this month, the Dublin government announced new proposals of a cost of £160 million for countering violent crime. The measures include airborne crime-squads and an increase in the strength of the Garda by 20 per cent to 12,000. The Garda have just made three arms finds in County Monaghan, the other side of the border from Fermanagh, including the biggest cache of explosives yet found, at what was described as an IRA training camp.

Indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population have abated in Northern Ireland. There has been a recent resurgence of sectarian and vendetta murders. More noticeably, the IRA has concentrated its fire on security personnel, particularly off-duty policemen and members of the part-time Ulster

paramilitary forces. It is good (helped

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Guest Column

Emergency! this time it was me

You think it can never happen to you. But it did. I was minding other people's business, watching *Emergency!* on television and munching my favourite chocolate chip biscuits — home-made, they said. The firemen-paramedics were in their coffee room. The usual chatter, the kidding and then the sudden shrill beep to duty, cutting the conversation, grabbing helmets, the wide door opening, the big red engine racing to the scene.

Nothing too serious. An old drunk stretched out on the floor. His wife running around aimlessly trying to explain what had happened. "Lady, please stand aside." The vital statistics. "White. Elderly male. Pulse 100. BP 130 over 80." Transport immediately. The ambulance. Julie London, the attractive head nurse at the hospital. Robert Fuller, the handsome doctor. The drunk awakening, protesting, trying to roll off the stretcher.

Back in the coffee room. The paramedics continuing the kidding on the side of the bed, holding my left arm tightly across my chest. If I didn't move it, I reasoned, I wouldn't have that strange pain again. It was like if you touched an open wound.

I was sweating profusely but I always sweat profusely in Palm Beach. It was November but it was a warm night.

What a strange pain for a pulled muscle. I was trembling and knew I was in trouble. I'd better see a doctor. Try getting a doctor in Palm Beach on a Saturday night. The one I finally reached told me sternly, "I don't make house calls." "But something's wrong," I pleaded. "Get an ambulance and go in hospital," he advised coldly and hung up.

An ambulance and hospital for a pulled muscle? Ridiculous. But I needed to have my arm fixed so I could go to New York in the morning. I started calling friends. The season would not begin for another month but they were all out. It was Saturday night and no one in Palm Beach stays home on a Saturday night, season or no season. Ah, the nice couple on the second floor in my apartment house. The nice couple were out, but the

hold and I might as well wear my tennis dress. I'd lost a few pounds and my leg looked good.

Well it happened that a minute after I arrived at the club a pro had a cancellation. Half an hour? Why not? Tennis shoes? I could always use another pair. "No running please," I said. "Just hit the ball to my racket." I was terrific. Long low shots just skimming the net. My friend, having a lesson on the next court, was amazed. "You're good!" "Oh well" modestly. I was good in my day. For two weeks I had been number one at the Beverley Hills Tennis Club.

I wasn't even tired. "Thanks for getting me back to the human race, I feel great." There was some shopping, lunch and great thirst. Thinking of a new book I want to write. Making notes. I'll type it up in the morning before I leave. An early dinner. Some more packing. Sitting in front of the television and the chocolate chip biscuits. I'll go to bed after *Emergency!* One of my favourite shows because it seems so authentic. And I like the actors, especially Mr McEachern.

Hard to define where the stiffness is. Just above the elbow? No, nearer the shoulder. The electric pad will fix it. Ah, that's better. You don't want to go into New York with a sore shoulder. Finishing packing, the Message. Strange, the arm is still again. Not painful, just stiff. Couldn't use the left arm to get into my night clothes. When had I pulled the muscle? What a nuisance. Swing the arm, that should loosen the muscle. And that's when the floor rose and knocked me down.

Nothing too serious. An old drunk stretched out on the floor. His wife running around aimlessly trying to explain what had happened. "Lady, please stand aside." The vital statistics. "White. Elderly male. Pulse 100. BP 130 over 80." Transport immediately. The ambulance. Julie London, the attractive head nurse at the hospital. Robert Fuller, the handsome doctor. The drunk awakening, protesting, trying to roll off the stretcher.

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Sheilah Graham, Queen of the Hollywood gossip columnists.

There was one other patient in the emergency room at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Lake Worth. A woman had fallen and broken her ankle and a doctor was fixing it up for her. Her husband was standing over her making soothing sounds. I wished someone would do the same for me, although I hadn't broken anything.

Someone did. After phoning everyone I knew and finding them out, I had rung Nancy at a car rental office just over the bridge from where I live. We had become friendly, and I knew she would take me to the hospital in her car. Nancy was out. But the girl who had taken the call came to the hospital. I had never met her but I too had someone to make soothing sounds.

My turn, thank goodness. The girl from Axis would take me home. The vital statistics again: An ECG. The doctor patted my good arm and said "I think you should spend the night in the hospital."

I half sat up. "No, there's nothing wrong, just a pulled muscle." I was beginning to sound like a broken record. "Well," said the doctor, "it could be your heart. Your blood pressure is 230 over 100. We can't take any chances." The ECG had shown a slight abnormality, he went on. "It could be the same thing for your heart but we have to find out." I was always proud of my good heart. Only recently my doctor had said: "You'll be glad to know that you have the heart of a woman of 50."

"But I'm only 49," I replied, looking at the man at the desk with four men in white doused and carried me back to my apartment.

But something was wrong. I had always had low blood pressure and 220 was high. "Alright," grudgingly, "but only for tonight. I refuse to stay longer in this hotel."

I kept referring to the hospital as a hotel. "And remember," I continued. "I'm due in New York tomorrow. I have a reservation at the Resency." A nurse stepped forward with a pad and pencil. "Give me the number, I'll call them."

I was in the hospital's coronary unit for two weeks, wired to a machine that was monitored 24 hours a day. A heart specialist visited me twice a day. He explained that I had suffered a coronary insufficiency, a block in the left artery from the heart. "You are lucky. The heart itself isn't damaged. But you'll have to take it easy for a while."

I had nursing care at home for a month, and I wasn't allowed to drive or swim for several months. "And no tennis, just walk," it was warning. I had been overdoing things, travelling too much, working too hard.

I have been careful. My heart is fine—not the heart of a woman of 30, but good for my age. But I still find it hard to believe that it happened to me.

Sheilah Graham
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The Times Cook



Shona Crawford-Poole

Don't laugh. But what is this country coming to when plain dried peas are not to be had without leaving your fingers to do the walking. When could be more ordinary, more basic, than dried peas? I ask you.

Red lentils, green lentils, haricot beans, mung beans, black-eyed beans, lime beans, big yellow lentils, and all manner of other pulses crowded the shelves of the nearest supermarket. No peas. Two local Indian grocers had an even more exotic selection of dals. The health food shop now sells none of these things, and the closest late-night mini-market had a wide variety of health foods but no dried peas.

After what I gave up on a Saturday afternoon I was prepared to compromise and make pea soup with what are variously known as gungo, gunga, gungoos or pigeon peas, arhar, dhal, gandules, and mung beans—the tiny green peas or beans (take your pick) often sold simply as sprouting beans.

Their taste is pretty pea-like and they make a very good pot of London Particular, the pea soup which follows.

But first, be assured, there is no nationwide shortage of dried peas. Nor are they seasonal. The supermarket, at least, usually stocks own brand packets and has simply run out.

What started this search was a new book, *Farmhouse Cookery* to be published on Monday by Readers Digest at £10.95. Like *The Cookery Year*, its predecessor from Readers Digest, it is a closely edited compilation of the work of several authors. Marika Hanbury Tevison, Simone Sekers, Jane Grigson, Elisabeth Ayrton, Theodora Fitzgibbon, Michael Bateman, Caroline Coates and Brian Binnic are among the contributors. Lavish illustrations include the work of photographer Tessa Trieger.

The recipes are for down-to-earth British food—sensible, straightforward dishes of the most practical kind. The following recipes are taken directly from it.

"The dense, greenish-brown soup known as London's pea soup," fog

was a winter favourite until the 1950s. "It's a thick, dark, brown soup with a few onions and carrots added. Serve with a crusty loaf."

Break the butter in a small piece and rub the onion in it very gently. Mix the bread crumbs, parsley and rosemary into it and season lightly.

Cut four "ovals" of greaseproof paper about 25cm (10in) long and 15cm (6in) wide. Spread the softened butter thickly over the centre of each paper. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and a very little marjoram.

Fill the slit in each fillet with a quarter of the forcemeat mixture, spreading and folding it in place with the blade of a knife. Rub the stuffed fillets with flour.

Place each fillet on a separate piece of greaseproof paper. For the longer sides, fold over the meat leaving some space round the fillet and twist the ends tight. Place in a large baking dish, an oven in the centre of a preheated oven at 400°F (190°C), for 35 minutes.

Serve in their parcels so that each person can uncover them over an enjoy the full aroma."

"Pears used to grow in many country gardens; they were often 'wardens'—very large, hard, cooling pears—and many puddings and good use of them.

"They are traditionally cooked in a slow oven with sides of cut to soften and flavour them. It creates a colourful dish with delicious syrup."

Baked pears in cider

Serves six

6 cooking pears, or hard dessert pears

110g (4oz) sugar

300ml (3 pint) sweet cider

300ml (3 pint) water

Thinly pared rind of half a lemon

30g (1 1/2 oz) blanched almonds, cut into slivers

Peel the pears thinly, but leave the stems on. Stand them upright in a deep casserole and sprinkle with the sugar. Mix the cider and water and pour round the pears. Add the lemon rind.

Peppered fillets of pork

Serves four

2 pork tenderloins

15g (1oz) butter

1 tablespoon finely chopped onion

25g (1oz) fresh bread crumbs

1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

1 teaspoon dried or very finely chopped fresh thyme

1/2 teaspoon ground nutmeg

1 tablespoon plain flour

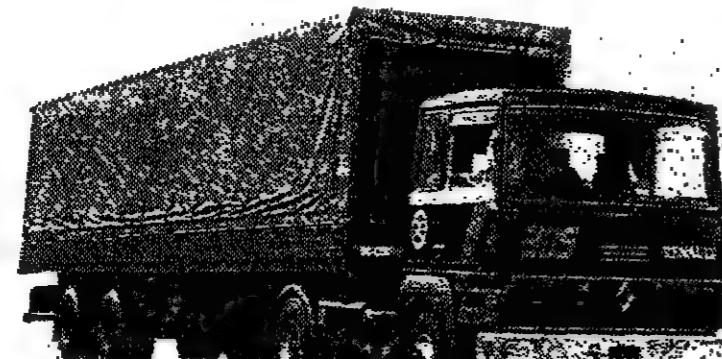
Cut each tenderloin in halves and make a slit lengthwise in each

or longer. This may take up to 4 hours or longer.

Leave the pears to cool in the liquid. Before lifting their carcasses into a shallow serving bowl, arrange them close together and in an upright position.

Remove the lemon rind and pour the liquid in a small saucepan and reduce by half. This makes a thick syrup. Press in the almond slivers evenly over the fruit. Pour on the syrup and boil well. Serve with thick cream.

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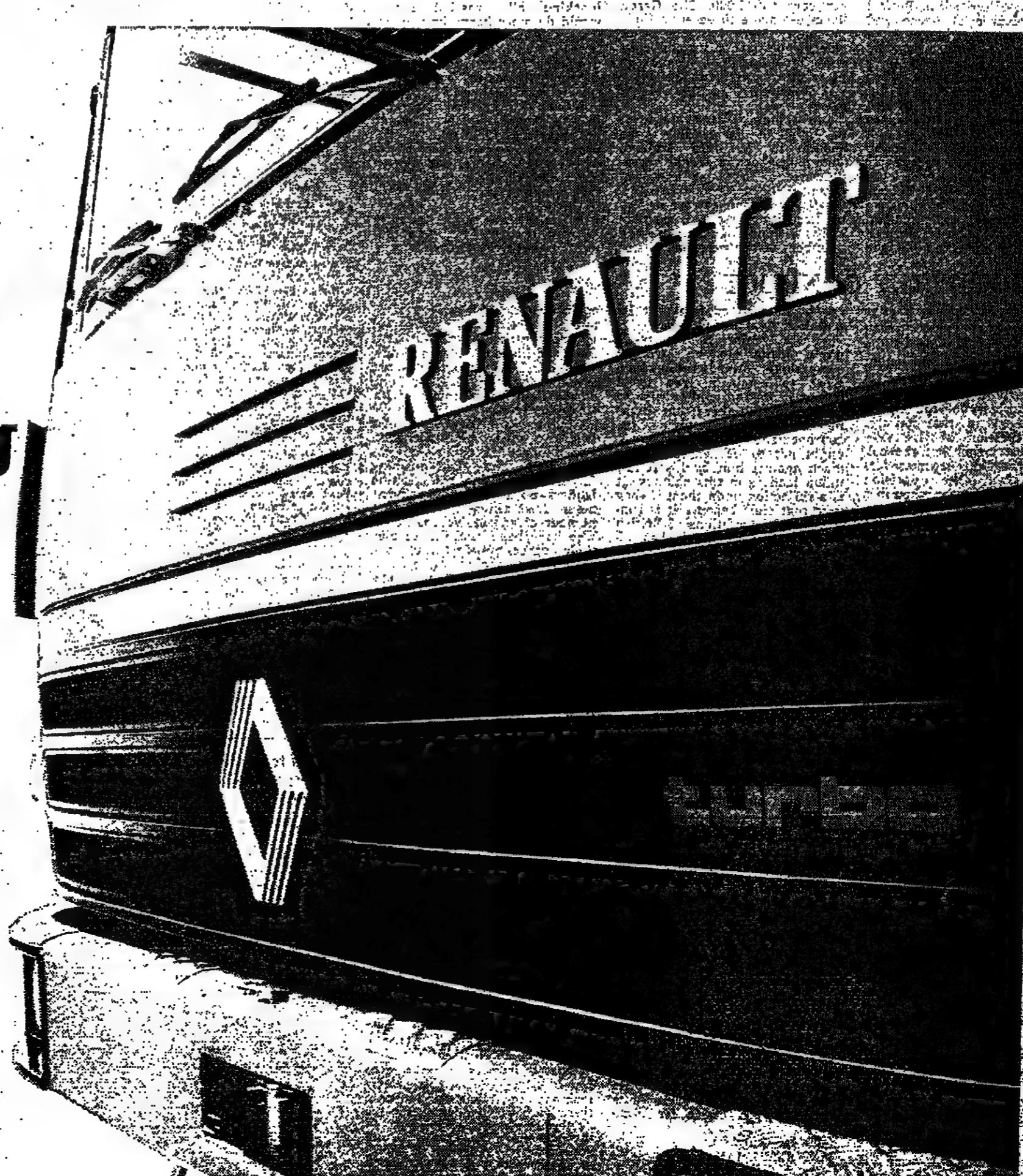
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078/1570

Stock Exchange Prices Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS - Declining Balance, Sept. 15, Declining End, Sept. 26, & Contango Day, Sept. 29, Settlement Day, Oct. 1

6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

ALNC
lets take shape

K Markets
dix 483.3, down 1.8
lts 70.21, up 0.02
ing 5, down 30 points
75.3, down 0.4
IF 83.9, down 0.4
7955, down 157 pts
9, down 57.50

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Heavy fall in overtime hours, and short-time working spreads

By Melvyn Westlake
Overtime worked in manu-
facturing industry has shumped to
its lowest level in any
month for at least five years.
At the same time the level of
short-time working is the
highest.

These are further indications
of the way that recession is
hitting British industry.

Figures published in the
Employment Gazette yesterday
by the Department of Employment
show that 10,870,000 hours of
overtime were worked in
manufacturing industry in July
(seasonally adjusted).

This was 13.5 per cent down
on the overtime figures for the
previous month, and about 30
per cent down on July 1979.
The percentage of all blue-
collar workers doing overtime
in manufacturing industry fell
to 28.7 in July from 31.4 per
cent in June and around 37 per
cent at the end of last year.

The level of short-time work-
ing is a further sign of falling
activity. Workers stood off for
part or all of the week rose to
224,000 from 205,000 in June
and were 39,000 in July 1979.

The latest figure represents
almost 5 per cent of all blue-
collar workers in manufacturing
industry. A year earlier, fewer
than 1 per cent were on short-
time. The number of hours lost
has similarly risen.

The pattern of reduced over-
time and widespread short-time
working comes on top of a
sharp fall in the level of
employment in industry and other
evidence that the recession is
hitting the corporation's
particularly hard. Output by
manufacturers has slumped by
about 7 per cent so far this
year compared with the average of
1975.

The index of weekly hours
worked by all blue-collar
workers (seasonally adjusted)
fell to 65.6 in July (1975-100).

Increase in amount of shift working predicted

By Patricia Treadall
Management Correspondent

Shiftworking is likely to
increase in many industries
over the next few years,
according to a report issued by
the National Economic Develop-
ment Office yesterday.

High interest rates are
putting new pressures on com-
panies to use equipment and
floorspace to the full. Other
pressures include the widely
predicted increase in the rate
of technical obsolescence.

Shiftworking may also pro-
vide a means of reducing the
trade unions' drive to shorter
working hours with greater
capital utilization.

At present, there is less shift-
work in Britain than in other

European countries.
Evidence from the Commission
of the European Communities
for 1975 (the most recent data

available) shows that the pro-
portion of all industrial
employees on some kind of
shiftwork in Britain was at
18.3 per cent, lower than Italy
(22.3 per cent), West Germany
(20.2 per cent) and France (19.5 per cent).

One of the main differences
between Britain and continental
Europe is the lower proportion
of female shiftworkers here.
There are three times as
many women shiftworkers in
Germany as there are in the
United Kingdom and more than
double in France. This dif-
ference partly reflects the
greater prevalence of double
shifts in continental
Europe, whereas most shiftwork
in Britain includes nightshifts.

The report, *The introduction
and extension of shiftworking*,
is published by NEDO Books,
1 Steel House, 11 Portlaoise Street,
London, SW1E 5JL.

**Chemical dumping claims
against United States**

By John Huxley

European chemical manu-
facturers are to seek anti-
dumping action against another

two products imported from
the United States. An official
from the council of chemical
makers in Brussels yesterday
said that dumping complaints
would be lodged with the
Commission soon. They relate
to paraxylene and orthoxylene,
oil and natural gas distillates
which are used as additives in
plastics.

The council official said both
products were being sold in
western Europe at "prohibi-
tive and non-competitive
prices". He did not disclose
what "dumping" margin would
be claimed.

Earlier this year, the Com-
mission launched anti-dumping
inquiries into two other plastic
raw materials, styrene mono-

mers and vinyl monomer acetate,
from the United States.

Altogether, the council is
monitoring imports of 18 prod-
ucts which it believes are be-
coming into Europe at un-
usually low prices. West
European manufacturers argue
that the Americans benefit
from artificially low energy
prices.

Steel complaint: The United
States Administration has re-
assured the EEC Commission
that US Steel will shortly with-
draw its anti-dumping complaint
against European steel pro-
ducers, Peter Norman writes

from Brussels.

Mr Reuben Askew, President
Carter's special trade repre-
sentative, has confirmed that the
Administration would welcome
action by the Commission to
end "pressure from groups
seeking to limit American tax-
able exports to Europe".

Fears allayed, page 20

Calm in money markets could be 'lull before storm'

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Foreign exchange markets
were steadier yesterday after
the sharp movements of the
previous three days. Fears that
the Gulf will create further upward
pressure on sterling rate have
not so far materialized.

Yesterday in relatively busy
markets sterling lost some of
the ground gained on Tuesday.
Its trade weighted index was
0.4 per cent down at 76.3.
Against the dollar sterling fell
by 30 points to 2395.

Continental currencies also
recovered some of the ground
they lost on Tuesday. The dol-

lar, for example, was down 157
points against the Deutsche
mark and 17955.

But a leading foreign ex-
change dealer described the
foreign exchange markets
yesterday as "likely to be the
lull before the storm if the war
in the Gulf goes on for much
longer".

Mr Charles Frost, manager of
foreign exchange dealings at
Lloyd's Bank, expressed a
general feeling when he said
the market had been "defi-
nitely more busy because of the
events in the Middle East". But
yesterday the markets had been
somewhat quieter than on either
Monday or Tuesday.

Gold dealers have reported

that there has been active buy-

ing from the Middle East and
Far East. Gold, which stood at
\$67.40 an ounce last Friday
shot up to \$720 on Monday but has
since been back on profit taking.
Yesterday it dropped by \$7.50
to \$708.

Markets have been generally
steady because there is a glut
of oil internationally and supplies
stored in the West amount
to about 100 days' consumption
levels. But the situation could
change quickly if the Iraqi pro-
duction or shipping capacity is
badly damaged. Iraq accounts
for 13 per cent of Opec oil pro-
duction.

There are fears that if the

Straits of Hormuz through

which 50 per cent of the West's
oil imports pass were to be
closed, there could soon be
severe shortages.

Profit taking and a general
lack of interest saw the stock
market drift again yesterday as
investors waited for further
developments in the Middle
East fighting.

Gold shares saw further
profit taking while oil prices
at the close amid rumours of
a large oil find in Alaska by
Sohio, a subsidiary of BP. Even
Graham Warehouses' good

figures failed to stir much
interest as the FT Index slipped
1.8 to 483.3.

There are fears that if the

company will resume its success-
ful trading pattern of growth

and profitability."

Ben Raven - Chairman

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Peugeot to streamline at Talbot

From Ian Murray

Paris, Sept 24.

Peugeot is to absorb a large
part of the present Talbot
marketing organization as part
of a streamlining plan approved
by the board of the French car
company. The Peugeot

Talbot was taken over two
years ago by Peugeot PSA.
Talbot sales in France have
fallen by 32.7 per cent over the
past year, and the Marquis
has only 6.4 per cent of the
domestic market. The Peugeot
has lost heavily to Renault. In
July Peugeot production fell by
15.6 per cent compared with
Renault's rise of 13 per cent.

The restructuring of Talbot

under Peugeot will bring the
marketing of both ranges into
the same network. Citroën cars
which form part of the same
group, will remain separate.

Apart from the British opera-
tion, the Talbot Spanish sub-
sidiary will also escape from
joining the restructured com-
pany. The two Talbot test
centres and one factory in
France will also be allowed to
retain their old identities.

Mr George Turnbull, chair-
man of Talbot United Kingdom,
said that the latest plan was
seen as an opportunity for the
two companies to increase their
share of the British market.

He said that Talbot would
continue to manufacture cars
in Britain, but with an extended
dealer network through which
to sell them. Talbot now has
600 dealers and Peugeot about
250.

**Britain under
fire on
overseas
aid cuts**

From David Eble

Hamilton, Berisford, Sept 24

Britain came under sharp
criticism here today from Mr
Sonny Rumpal, Commonwealth
Secretary General, over cuts in
aid and attitude to developing
countries.

Speaking at the opening ses-
sion of the annual meeting of
Commonwealth Finance Min-
isters, Mr Rumpal brought
into the open the strong feel-
ings expressed at meet-
ings of officials from Commonwealth
countries about the British
decision to cut by a fifth its
contribution to the Commonwealth
Fund for Technical Co-
operation (CFTC).

He

also

attacked

the

"unyielding re-
fusal" of Britain, the United
States and West Germany
to agree to proposals at the
United Nations last week which
would have given developing
countries a greater say in the
future of international financial
institutions.

The amount of money in-
volved in the row over the
CFTC is small. The British
contribution was £5.7m. It is
due to be cut to £3.8m. It is
planned that it will be reduced
to £750,000.

But the issue seems to have
angered many countries and is
symptomatic of growing diffi-
culties in the relations between
the United Kingdom and develop-
ing countries.

Both Mr J. David Gibbons,
Bermuda's Prime Minister, and
the Nigerian Finance Minister
underlined the importance
which they attach to the CFTC
in their speeches at the opening
session, and there was general
commendation for Canada's
decision to increase its aid con-
tribution.

The purpose of the move,
which is expected to lead to a
fall-off in the granting of prom-
issory note loans to borrowers
abroad, is to support the
Federal Bank's policy of financing
West Germany's large
balance of payments deficit
through net capital imports.

It is thought that the sudden
jump in the number of Deutsche
mark-denominated Eurobonds
now being prepared is a reflec-
tion of the Federal Bank's
wishes. Banking sources say that
foreign mark loans amounting
to DM1.155m (£263m) are due
to be placed by the middle of
next month. In theory, these
issues have a neutral impact on
capital flows as the foreign bor-
rowers are supposed to raise
funds by placing bonds with
holders of marks outside West
Germany.

The Federal Bank is under-
stood to have dropped hints to
the banks rather than made its
wishes known in a formal man-
ner. But it has made no secret of
its concern about the financing
of the current account bal-
ance of payments deficit which
some forecasters are now ex-
pecting to reach DM30,000m
this year.

The bank's latest monthly re-
port noted that while Germany
was able to finance its balance
of payments deficit through net
capital imports between May
and July the quality of its
financing left much to be de-
sired. It complained that a
substantial proportion of the in-
flows was made up of short-
term funds that were likely to
flow out of the country if interest
rates elsewhere moved upwards.

This happened in August
when dollar interest rates rose
so that Germany was once
more unable to cover its
current account deficit through
capital imports.

The bank reported that be-
tween May and July West
German banks granted
DM2,000m long-term credits to
borrowers abroad. These were
mainly other European coun-
tries with balance of payments
problems, such as Belgium and
Sweden.

Treasury determined to hold public spending at planned levels

By Our Economics Staff

Treasury ministers are deter-
mined that public expenditure
will not exceed planned levels

next year even if the recession
forces up spending on particu-
larly programmes such as un-
employment benefits and social
security benefits. If this should
happen they will look for cuts in
other programmes.

However, no further real cuts
in public expenditure are com-
templated for the present finan-
cial year, even though there are
many signs that both spending and
borrowing will be higher than
expected.

The purpose of the move,
which is expected to lead to a
fall-off in the granting of prom-
issory note loans to borrowers
abroad, is to support the

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Hot money stays on the sidelines

markets have so far remained surprisingly cool to the effects of conflict in the Middle East. Yesterday sterling shed some of its gains and its trade-weighted index was 0.4 points at 76.3. Sterling reached a 2,422 dollars on Tuesday morning, relaxing and closing last night at 2,412 dollars, only a little higher than before the conflict started. The next year could be crucial and the gold market, including bullion and shares, has been extremely active. In Britain, with active rates of interest and as a petro-currency could experience some large increases in foreign funds. So far, however, the money has stayed on the sidelines for a range of reasons.

Money, generally defined as freely available in search of opportunity or a return, is in more sophisticated hands used to be Arab and Iranian funds in the West were more or less stable. Since the freeze on Iranian oil, this is no longer so. Larger Middle Eastern central banks, institutions with individuals, have set up all kinds of screening devices, including off-companies, to blur ownership.

Bank in receipt of funds might make hasty guesses but will not necessarily be able to pinpoint the real depositor. International money operations have more covert since the Iranian revolution makes it all the more difficult what has been happening so far.

of money seeking a shelter from East uncertainties has already been abroad since the Iranian events. The between Iran and Iraq has merely added to the fears. In reality, it had been moving into Britain on a scale by July—and this probably to take advantage of high interest rates of oil-backed currency. The Bank of England quarterly statistics show that in £5m of overseas sterling deposits Britain. In August there was only an of £7m. This was also the time of a stampede into British gilts.

Change reserves held in sterling by foreign countries have been rising and stood at £1.75m—but this includes the East holders. Bank deposits by sources had risen from £1.629m in to £2.080m in June. There is no the past few days have accentuated it. But clearly the war drag on and fears about oil supplies than days seen in previous crises could

industries

end

tainties

profits from BAT—down £8m to £1.5m at the lower end of market

ons. But a 5p drop in the share

35p owed more to doubts about the dividend intentions.

only maintained payments so far for the change of year-end) the aims to be hitting strongly the rates of a 20 per cent increase for oil could be misplaced. This may be due to a seemingly impressive like BAT especially as last

ments were covered three times by adjusted earnings. But BAT can afford for wanting to keep its

pen in the present international

strength alone was responsible £21m from operating profits in oil and interest charges jumped a 18m, partly as a result of financing of the outstanding 50 per cent in the United States, the group being its share of a growing market—sliding from 14.5 per cent to 13.9 per cent—although it hopes of arresting the decline with a brand launch.

United Kingdom having grabbed the King-size market, the group king losses but at a much lower paper the outlook is extremely the United States. Appleton is to feel the recession: carbonless

in fact contributed a 6 per cent profit rise to £175m on a 3 per cent in turnover. Allowing for movements the corresponding

17 per cent and 17

in the United States, the group

in its share of a growing market—sliding from 14.5 per cent to 13.9 per cent—although it hopes of arresting the decline with a brand launch.

But the near 30 per cent yield of a 40p has to be viewed in the context of a probable further drop in profits in the current year, although a lot depends on how quickly recent acquisitions like those from Associated Engineering are turned round.

Business Diary: Positively no camp jokes here

fourth of five daily in the shares.

In a holiday camp I also worked in a that had nothing to do with the Isle and my talk with p.

1963 or 1964, not my up period, and the camp's Budini's installation. It was summertime, undergraduate and I a nervous grief in

the feeling of if I just missed twice there were, to had yet to forget, in which to drink the were beginning again, there were not. I turned to instead the food that went

to morning and the till of the many fees late at night. It and, for all I last time that I was in large amounts of As the result of the I would fantasize about the perfect involved. I remem

ber, a commando raid involving high-speed launches and possibly ten years in the choke.

One day I turned in my pass and the guards swung the gates closed behind me for the last time. I had not forgotten the lady in the case and I never did forget the name of relief on the way.

It may explain why when I came down from university I did not want to be a teacher or a young executive like everybody else.

Of the wife, as of the lady, I said: "Never again."

But now, nearly 20 years on, to the Isle of Wight and to Robert Sleep. I thought it would balance this week's articles nicely were I to write from a holiday place, and what better than from the Isle of Wight, particularly since I have long wanted to go there.

Robert Sleep sounded the man to talk to about the island's holiday business. He is chairman of the Isle of Wight Tourist Board and the proprietor of Brightstone Holiday Camp.

He is now in his thirty-fifth season at the camp, which was started by his father and is on the south-west corner of the island. It celebrates its fiftieth season next year and is one of the best remaining independent holiday camps in the country.

This year, he went on, some of the island's hotels and guest houses have been "terribly let down" by coach holiday operators who bespoke beds without guarantees and then could not deliver the people to sleep in them.

Campers are nonetheless one way in which Sleep and Brightstone stay ahead of the game.

Business, he told me, was slightly down on last year—ie, a lot better than expected.

"Next year is going to be really rough—there is no question of that," he said.

He is, however, fully booked for this season as well as for the early part of next year's.

Pensioners fill his camp in June and September and take up any slack in the remaining months between April and October when it is the turn of families and school parties.

Half the country's pensioners, Sleep says, are "very nicely off, thank you". Widows enjoying the proceeds of the sale of the family house or their investment areas quite well.

band's life assurance may take four holidays a year.

"They wear diamond rings, a good lot of them, I'll tell you that much. There was one woman the other week—I said: 'That's a beautiful bracelet you've got.' 'Yes, she replied. 'I had it valued the other week—it's £2,000.'

Nobody could be named less appropriately than Sleep, who between April and October works from 9am to 1am every day. His "day off" is a two-hour nap on Friday afternoon. His own holiday starts in December when this year he will go to the Cayman Islands to see his son.

In the end I did not go to Brightstone. Sleep came to see me and we were talking within two hours of my disembarkation in Yarmouth.

Thus, I never did go back to a holiday camp, even one as small and as popular as Brightstone (though in the interests of accuracy I must add that a coach on which I and other hacks were being taken around tourist developments in the south of France did once make a brief, unscheduled detour into a nudist camp). Within ten minutes I had developed a longing to be elsewhere, such as took ten weeks to possess at Pwllheli.

Oh, and also in the interests of accuracy, the lady in the case that I did not forget did not quite forget me either. I will be seeing her this evening.

Tomorrow: The Potters are not where Arnold Bennett left them.

Ross Davies

Packages are what people want. Anywhere within 125 miles, I coach my pensioners for £10 return from their own home town to our place, and back and they don't touch their luggage once they put it on the coach."

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Half the country's pensioners, Sleep says, are "very nicely off, thank you". Widows enjoying the proceeds of the sale of the family house or their investment areas quite well.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

BP defies shakeout as profit takers move in

Interest was at a low ebb in the market yesterday as investors waited patiently for further developments in the latest Middle East crisis.

Gold shares came in for further profit-taking along with the bullion price which slipped \$7.50 to \$708.50. After a firm start oil too, saw profit-taking develop after Tuesday night's hectic trading and sharply higher prices.

The exception to the rule was BP, which surged back into life on the resumption of trade on Wall Street amid rumours of a big find in Alaska by Sohio, in which BP holds 54 per cent.

But the remainder of the equity market remained sadly neglected as investors awaited a new twist to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Even the interim figures from Gattan, which were way above most expectations with a small profit and maintained dividend, failed to provide the impetus. As a result prices marked time and with a lack of selling pressure the FT Index slipped 1.8 to 483.3.

Gilt remained detached from most of the market fears over the Middle East, and in most cases made small gains on the day. But with the recent glut of gloomy economic news nobody was prepared for a change in the interest rates later on today.

In longs dealers reported a quiet time as prices moved between £1 and £1 firmer in thin trading, while at the longer end rises of around £2 were reported.

Leading industrials received very little inquiry following the setback the previous night on Wall St.

Some inquiry was made into ICI which closed unchanged on the day at 352p, along with

wads of stock on rumours from Alaska. The shares closed 4p higher at 382p. Ultramar was again wanted, as speculation that Cons Gold was interested boosted the price a further 24p to 430p. Gains were also seen. Lusmco up 20p at 749p, Tricentrol up 8p at 372p while Shell held firm at 420p.

Only Burmah, 2p down at 180p, failed to improve on Tuesday's meeting of investment analysts which confirmed lower output for some time to come.

But second-liners, profit-taking was the general rule with Weeks Petroleum at 415p, Global Natural Resources at 450p and Gas & Oil acreage at 425p, all 10p lighter on the day. However, Viking Resources put on 4p to 145p.

Gold shares had another

inquiry session with jobbers re-

porting large lines of stock floating about as buyers from the Cape and New York took their profits. At the heavier end, Hartreebust fell £2.15 to 16.10, £42.3.16, Libanon £1 to £14.1, Southrasi £11 to £17.1 and W. Driestofen £3 to £48.1. Among the lighter weights, Kinross treated 43p to 357p, SA Land 41p to 58.2p, Grindrod 31p to 61p and W. — Cons 17p to 36.5p.

In stores, the highlight of the day was the interim profits from Gattan. Womersole which boosted the share price 14p to 60p with 500,000 shares in profit-taking. But it failed to instill confidence elsewhere, with Freeman's 2p weaker at 120p. H. Samuel's setback in profits saw the shares dip 8p to 162p as falls of 7p were made in Boots at 242p and Marks & Spencer at 105p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay date	Years' total
Int. & Fin	£m	£m	£m	pence		£m
Armstrong Equip (F)	120(94)	8.43(18.75)	14.39(17.02)	17(1.7)		2.73(2.6)
Ben Bailey (F)	5.31(5.22)	0.48(1.0)	4.62(10.4)	1(0.6)		1.44(1.2)
Astbury & Made (F)	6.45(5.82)	0.7(0.52)	5.95(5.0)	1(0.66)	31/10	3.25(3.7)
BAT Inds (I)	3,619(3.251)	202(210)	(—)	6.5(—)	2/1	17.37(7)
Alv. Inv. Trust (I)	—	0.13(0.1)	(—)	4.94(4.02)	31/10	19.1(19)
Clyde Pet (I)	7.74(7.03)	0.21(0.2)	(—)	6.0(6.8)	7/1	17.5(17.5)
C.M.G. (F)	14.21(11.7)	0.59(0.75)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Crosby House (I)	3.89(5)	0.059(0.11)	(—)	17(14)		17(14)
Davenport Hull (I)	—	0.46(0.34)	(—)	(—)		(—)
Ferry Pickering (F)	7.55(6.73)	1.43(1.31)	9.74(10.95)	1.6(1.55)	17/11	2.6(2.25)
W. & J. Glossop (I)	10.06(8.6)	0.28(0.18)	(—)	1.51(1.5)	3/11	4.4(4.2)
Grattan Ware (I)	110(105)	0.23(0.22)	1.2(1.2)	1.4(1.37)	6/1	1.2(1.2)
Marl. Eng. (I)	11.4(11.4)	0.23(0.27)	6.51(7.24)	1(1.1)	(—)	(—)
Manders (I)	17.3(14.8)	1.41(1.31)	5.25(5.4)	1.3(1.2)	(—)	(—)
Marler Eng (F)	3.87(3.09)	0.26(0.034)	5.64(6.01)	1.0(—)	4/11	2(—)
Mills & Allen (F)	47.6(34)	10.17(12)	55.64(49.6)	11(9)	4/11	15(10.8)
Ricardo Eng (F)	8.67(7.2)	1.2(1.1)	43.6(43.9)	4.7(4.25)	31/10	7.7(7.0)
Rowan & Boden (I)	6.8(5.8)	0.37(0.32)	4.41(3.81)	1(0.9)	20/11	2.2(2.1)
H. Samuel (I)	8.8(8.2)	—	(—)	0.72(—)	(—)	(—)
Sokal (I)	147(147)	0.23(0.22)	1.2(1.2)	1(1.1)	(—)	(—)
Sunlight Services (I)	9.7(8.3)	0.53(0.45)	(—)	0.55(0.5)	(—)	(—)
Waco Group (I)	3.21(2.8)	0.09(0.17)	1.17(1.25)	0.7(0.95)	30/10	2(2.45)
Geo Wiles (I)	35.37(34)	0.55(0.6)	4.27(4.28)	1.5(1.3)	17/10	3.5(3.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Second interim dividend. † Adjusted for 12 months; ‡ Loss; § Adjusted for scrip issue.

Ricardo plans £2.5m rights issue

By Rosemary Unsworth

Ricardo Consulting Engineers, the research and design group, is proposing a £2.5m rights issue and has boosted profits for the year by 10 per cent.

Pre-tax profits rose from £11m to £1.2m in the year to June 30, while revenue advanced by 19 per cent to £8.6m. Interest charges amounted to £198,000. Against interest received of £11,000.

The only hiccup in the group's profits during the year was its subsidiary, Cussons, which made an operating loss in the first half but recovered to produce a £50,000 profit by the year end.

"The level of orders for edu-

cational equipment has been lower than in the recent past and the economic problems of the motor industry have led to reduced demand for some of the more sophisticated research instruments," Mr Dairiward Downes, the chairman, said.

As a result Cussons' operation has been streamlined, with 50 redundancies declared at a cost of £11,000.

The final dividend has been increased in line with profits from 6.5p gross to 6.7p, which makes a total of 11p, and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the 1981 dividend total will be 12.14p on the increased share capital.

Starwest may raise Gough bid

Starwest, the privately-controlled property company which made an offer of 120p a share for Gough Cooper, earlier this month, has indicated that it may be willing to increase its bid.

Shares of Gough Cooper were suspended on the Stock Exchange on Monday following news that a second approach had been made to the house-building and property group, which may lead to a bid.

Starwest, yesterday asked Gough Cooper to release "further information". Gough has agreed to furnish Starwest with information which has been supplied to the as-yet unnamed possible bidder.

Starwest, run by Mr Romeo D'ipre, has also asked for a board meeting with Gough Cooper to assess whether there is justification for an improvement in the terms of the offer already made.

The property concern, which follows the down-draft laid on Gough Cooper with a bid in September, valuing the group at 59.4m, said at the time of the offer that the price fully reflected the value of the company.

The board at Gough Cooper advised shareholders to take no action and described the offer as "unwelcome".

Hungary seeking \$300m Eurocredit

The National Bank of Hungary is sounding out commercial banks for a \$300m Euro-

credit. Euromarket sources reported yesterday.

Officials from the National Bank visited the United Kingdom clearers and a number of consortium banks in London last week and are believed to be visiting banks in France this week.

The Hungarians have indicated in their discussions that they are seeking \$300m at a margin of 1 per cent over London Interbank offered rates over an eight-year maturity, the sources said.

Interim results jump at Selection Trust

In the first half of this year, pre-tax profits of Selection Trust, which has just been taken over by EMI, jumped from £12.4m to £22.7m on an unchanged turnover of £147.4m.

However, the board points out that it should not be assumed that the first-half profit increase will be sustained for the full year.

Thorn EMI deal after £23m sale

Thorn EMI has now satisfied the principal conditions of the agreement for the sale of the EMI hotels and restaurant division to Scottish and Newcastle.

The review will boost the property company's profits in the current year to an estimated £21.4m, and in a full year to

£18.5m in redundancies.

However, the property com-

pany's profits rose from £285,000 to £634,000, reflecting the benefit of the rent reviews.

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Rowan & Boden's turnover for the half-year to June 30 rose from £1.3m to £1.4m, on a turnover of 16 per cent up to £17.3m. The interim is raised 10 per cent to 1.85p.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, Mander's chairman, said that demand for printing ink was significantly lower, and the loss of 50 jobs at its printing operation in Wolverhampton has cost £76,000 in redundancies.

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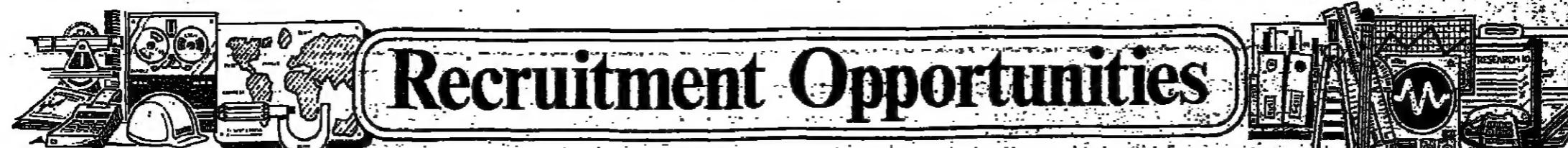
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Rowan & Boden's turnover for the half-year to June



Recruitment Opportunities

+++ Engineers +++ Overseas Appointments +++ Accountancy +++ Finance +++ Sales +++ Overseas Appointments +++ Accountancy +++ Finance +++ Sales +++ Marketing +++ General +++ Computing +++ Management & Executive Appointments +++

Project Officer

Research planning and report writing for Handyman Which? magazine

Handyman Which? - the Which? magazine about do-it-yourself and gardening - is looking for a Project Officer to join its editorial research team. Project Officers are responsible for planning and organising the research and testing on which the reports in the magazine are based. For each report, this involves finding out what questions consumers want answered, designing and commissioning the appropriate research, including laboratory testing and surveys of subscribers, analysing the results of the research and writing a draft report which is both technically accurate and understandable to the consumer. We are looking for someone with a good degree - a scientific discipline will be an advantage - who has the ability and judgement to write clearly, concisely and accurately and the initiative to work on his or her own, often under considerable pressure. Successful applicants are likely to have some working experience. Starting salary will be around £6,825 p.a. and benefits include pension and life insurance schemes, five weeks' holiday and luncheon vouchers. Please apply to the Personnel Manager for an application form at the address below.

Which?

Consumers' Association
14 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6DS

Assistant to group secretary

West End, up to £12,000



For a large quoted industrial group, highly regarded in the City. You will join a small headquarters team as the only assistant to the Group Secretary. Your work will bring you into close contact with group executive directors and will include statutory responsibilities, advising UK and overseas subsidiaries, dealing with company legal and stock exchange requirements, share registration, group insurances, assisting with acquisitions and disposals, and the management of the small London office.

You must be a law graduate or professionally qualified with at least three years' secretarial experience. This post should be attractive to you if you are in your mid to late twenties, looking for an opportunity to widen your experience and to develop rapidly in a thoroughly professional and demanding environment.

Résumés including a daytime telephone number to J.G. Cameron, Executive Selection Division, Ref. CT278

Coopers & Lybrand associates

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited
management consultants
Shelley House, Noble Street
London EC2V 7DQ

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Company has close to £100m turnover in the UK and forms a substantial part of an international group manufacturing and trading in basic and intermediate materials. The organisation wishes to strengthen the business/management with an individual who can readily grasp the significance of a corporate strategy and contribute to it. The organisation is seeking an MBA or someone who has comparable experience and another suitable qualification indicative of a high level of mental ability. This does not lessen the need for a hard nosed practical individual who is prepared to work with some really solid personal application. This situation is more directed to those who see their middle term goals geared towards financial management. In the long term anything is possible. Applicants must be prepared to work both in the Greater and Central London areas and not be averse to a stint further afield. This is a job where the Group is essentially looking for a person rather than specialised experience. As a consequence, the salary and benefits will be tailored to attract someone of outstanding ability and are very much open to negotiation. Those interested should write to the Group Personnel Manager, Box No. 1962F, The Times.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH UNIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

DIRECTOR

The Social Science Research Council is seeking to appoint a full-time Director to succeed Professor Bain, who is moving on 1 October, 1981 to a Chair at the University of Warwick. The appointment will be set at professorial level and will carry tenure at the University. The work of the Unit has recently been favourably reviewed by the Council, which is to continue its financial support at least until 1990.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of SSRC, at 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0ED. Applications, including a full C.V., should reach SSRC by 31 October, 1980.

TOP FLIGHT JOURNALIST

of some integrity and tenacity required by international group of companies. The activities of consortium of Accountants and others. Accountants in acts of industrial espionage. The need to understand the group's interests, and preparation for the defence of its interests against its competitors. The postholder will operate from abroad to be nominated, possibly overseas. Some action leading to permanent termination of consortium's hostile intent of maintaining a reasonably generous return. Write in confidence to Box No. 1963F, The Times.

PART QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT TO £8,000

Opportunity for part qualified 21-year-old to handle computerised payroll, pensions, and other financial company in Harrow. Superb working conditions. Tel. 01-420 2121. Tel. 01-420 2121. Description essential. Applications to: Mr. G. H. Martin, 118 New Bond Street, W1. Tel. 01-580 4453. Ext. 313.

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Overseas Merchant and Confirming House requires Export Sales Director experienced in tractors and agricultural machinery with knowledge of Eastern European and Indian markets preferably with linguistic ability for those areas. Salary £12,000 plus benefits.

Box 1981 F, The Times

General Production Manager

The leading U.K. manufacturer of stretch wear for children require a General Production Manager.

This senior position has been created to meet the expanding range of garments produced and the markets in which they will be sold.

The successful applicant will be expected to progress to Director level. He or she will have overall control of the production departments of three sewing and one knitting factory.

He or she should have experience of all modern textile production techniques and be fully conversant with modern sewing aids.

The job is based in Kirkcaldy, an important centre in the pleasant county of Fife, Scotland, renowned for excellent shopping centres, schools, social and recreational amenities and where very desirable housing is available.

Salary and benefits are commensurate with experience and are negotiable.

Please write in confidence giving fullest details of career to date, to the Company Secretary, Babygro Limited, Hayfield, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.

Babygro

General Administrator Scottish Opera

Applications are invited from persons of proven business ability and appropriate artistic experience for this important executive position. Salary negotiable. Please write initially in strict confidence to Andrew Reit, Personnel Consultant, Selection Thomson Ltd, 15 North Claremont Street, Glasgow G3 7NR or 38 Park Street, London W1Y 3PF.

TEFL TEACHERS FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT

At English Language Program of Institute of Public Administration, Riyadh, Jeddah, Damman, Saudi Arabia, Expansion in teaching English to Saudi civil servants, mostly university graduates, created an immediate opportunity for qualified and experienced TEFL teachers.

— Attractive tax free salaries
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Please send résumé to:

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PO BOX 205
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Administrative Secretary

The R.I.C.S. wish to appoint an Administrative Secretary who will have personal responsibility to the Secretary of the Quantity Surveyors Division for servicing committees and, in addition, will assist him in maintaining liaison with certain government and official bodies and other professional societies associated with the construction industry. A degree or a professional qualification could be an advantage. Age preferred—23-30 years. Contributory pension, free life assurance, BUPA Group.

Salary, circa £20,000-£27,000 p.a.

Application form and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, R.I.C.S., 12 Great George St., Westminster, London, SW1P 3AD. Tel.: 01-222 7800.

ESTATES GOVERNORS OF ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT

A vacancy arises for the post of

General Manager

when Mr G. V. White retires. The successful applicant will preferably be a qualified accountant or chartered secretary.

For full details, write to G. V. White, F.R.I.C.S., Secretary and General Manager, Estates Governors, Alleyn's College of God's Gift, The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 7AE

TWO MEDICAL SPECIALISTS CANADA

Two medical specialists are required for The Sudbury General Hospital, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. An immediate need for fully qualified anaesthetist and orthopaedist.

Sudbury is the home of Laurentian University, an active cultural and recreational city with a relatively population of 100,000.

The Sudbury Hospital is a member of a bed hospital with a busy emergency and departments of major branches of medicine. All support services are available. Immigration and Remuneration arrangements will be face to face.

Dr. R. Turner,
Hullaby Inn, Morris Arch.
97-723 1277.

between 2-5 p.m. on Monday, September 28th, or Tuesday, September 29th.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



J. Leppard, at the harpsichord, and members of the Chamber Orchestra: The Brandenburg Concertos (10.10).

all-bloodied edition of *The Greeks* tonight (BBC 1, 10.20), the blinding of Cyclops (Homer through Richard III whiskers); the bloody bath-tub murder of Agamemnon (T. P. McKenna in a state of nature), and the Clytaenestra's left breast (Janet Suzman about to be by son Orestes's sword). These acted scenes from *As You Like It* have their intellectual balance in between the director, Christopher Burstall, and the Kenneth Dover on the theme of gods, men and ancient Greek culture in a palpable and vigorous form, a bored crowd extra or two.

a superficial similarity, no more, between *A Matter of Death*, last week's film in the Powell-Pressburger's BBC 2, and tonight's, *One of Our Aircraft is Missing* at 9.30. Squadron-leader David Niven survived a shot. Tonight, half a dozen RAF men bale out of their Netherlands, and survive. Their efforts to Channel coast, aided by the Dutch, are chronicled in white and semi-documentary fashion, and without a note of background music, whereas Squadron's battle to remain this side of the grave was fought on, fantastically, and to the constant accompaniment of its incorporate music.

of tonight's edition of *Open Door*, *Flowers Can* our Health, might lead you to believe that this is an anti-horticultural pressure group about which you have heard nothing. Actually, the Flowers is Lord's best working party recommends a merging of London's horti and post-graduate institutions. One of the schools be affected is the Royal Free Hospital School of whose worried students make their strong feelings.

empt by the BBC today to create an atmosphere of the first is a minor effort: which of the following will turn up in Terry Wogan's astrological show *Seeing 1, 4.25*? *Komis Barker, Angela Rippon, Cliff, Christopher Timothy?* The second attempt is more intriguing: what is the word that completes the in the other two and cushion and fashion? The in *Enquire Within* (Radio 4, 11.50 am), a very interesting 10-minute weekly spot which could to be given extra time. And so could *Normal People*? And it's a bargain (Radio 4, 6.55) for which all should be grateful. But five minutes is all Mr Tovey and get.

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NOTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION AUTOMATION

SHELL U.K. Limited hereby gives notice in accordance with the provisions of the Construction (Amendment) Act 1962 that an application has been made to the Secretary of State for the grant of an Authorisation for the construction of the following works: the convergence of natural gas liquids (liquid ethane, propane, butane) at the St. Foyes Gas Separation Plant and the construction of a new gas plant at the St. Foyes Gas Separation Plant at St. Foyes, Warwickshire, England.

NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE ABANDONED VESSEL

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